



CDC- Funded HIV Testing

United States,
Puerto Rico &
U.S. Virgin Islands
2012

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention



Acknowledgments

The report was prepared by Puja Seth, Guoshen Wang, Erin Sizemore, NaTasha Hollis, and Lisa Belcher of the Testing Monitoring and Evaluation Team, Program Evaluation Branch in the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention.

Publication of this report would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of state, territorial, and local health departments that collected and submitted the HIV testing data. We also acknowledge the contributions of Argelia Figueroa, Janet Heitgerd, Dale Stratford, and Tanja Walker of the Program Evaluation Branch; John Gerstle and Faith Henderson of the Quantitative Sciences and Data Management Branch; Nicoline Collins, Courtnee Edgerston, Nadia Ennis, Takiyyah Hamilton, and Lisa JeanCharles of Northrop Grumman Corporation; Alison Newell of ICF International; Earnestine Dooley of CACI International, Inc; Marie Morgan of the Office of the Associate Director of Science; and the Prevention Program Branch for their contribution toward monitoring and strengthening HIV prevention efforts in health departments and community-based organizations.

For more information, contact:

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Road NE
MS E-59
Atlanta, GA 30333
Phone: 1-800-CDC-INFO
Web address: <http://www.cdc.gov/HIV>

National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation Service Center

Phone: 1-855-374-7310
Email: NHMEservice@cdc.gov

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *CDC-Funded HIV Testing: United, States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands*, 2012. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/index.html>. Published November 2014. Accessed [Date].

All material in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission. Citation of the source is, however, requested and appreciated.

Contents

Introduction	6
HIV Testing and Care Continuum	7
What's New in the 2012 Report?	8
Calculations for the HIV Testing Indicators	8
Missing/Invalid Data	8
Report Content and Organization	9
Highlights of the 2012 Report	10
HIV Testing Events	10
HIV-Positive Testing Events	10
Newly Identified HIV-Positive Persons	10
HIV Testing and Care Continuum	10
Missing or Invalid Data	10
Programmatic Impact	11
Results	12
HIV-Positive Testing Events	12
Previous HIV-Positive Testing Events	12
Newly Identified HIV-Positive Persons	12
HIV Testing and Care Continuum for Newly Identified HIV-Positive Persons	13
Receipt of HIV Test Results	13
Linkage to HIV Medical Care	13
Referral to Partner Services	14
Interview for Partner Services	15
Referral to HIV Prevention Services	15
Target Populations	16
Men Who Have Sex with Men	17
Heterosexual Females	17
Conclusions	18
Technical Notes	19
National HIV Prevention Monitoring and Evaluation HIV Testing Data Collection	19
Data Quality Assurance Monitoring and Grantee Feedback	19
Interpretation of HIV Testing Data	19
Definitions	21
Figures	27

1. Newly identified HIV positivity percentages by characteristics of persons tested, 59 health department jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.....	28
2. HIV testing and care continuum indicators among newly identified HIV-positive persons, 59 health department jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, 2012.....	29
3. HIV testing and care continuum indicators among newly identified HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM), 59 health department jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	30
4. HIV testing and care continuum indicators among newly identified HIV-positive heterosexual women, 59 health department jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	31
Tables	32
1. Number of HIV testing events and HIV positivity by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions, United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	33
2. Number of HIV testing events and newly identified HIV positivity percentages by test setting for 59 CDC-funded health department jurisdictions submitting test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	35
3. HIV testing and care continuum for persons identified as previously HIV-positive for 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	37
4. HIV testing and care continuum, including HIV positivity and linkage to care, for newly identified HIV-positive persons from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.....	40
5. HIV testing and care continuum, including partner and HIV prevention services, for newly identified HIV-positive persons from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.....	43
6. HIV testing and care continuum of testing events, including HIV positivity and linkage to care, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive persons from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	47
7. HIV testing and care continuum, including partner and HIV prevention services, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive persons from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	50
8. HIV testing and care continuum, including HIV positivity and linkage to care, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive persons tested in health care and correctional facilities from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.....	53
9. HIV testing and care continuum, including partner and HIV prevention services, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive persons tested in health	

care and correctional facilities from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.....	55
10. HIV testing and care continuum, including HIV positivity and linkage to care, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive persons tested in non-health care facilities from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	58
11. HIV testing and care continuum, including partner and HIV prevention services, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive persons tested in non-health care facilities from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	60
12. HIV testing and care continuum, including HIV positivity and linkage to care, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	62
13. HIV testing and care continuum, including partner and HIV prevention services, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive MSM from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	64
14. HIV testing and care continuum, including HIV positivity and linkage to care, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive heterosexual females from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	66
15. HIV testing and care continuum, including partner and HIV prevention services, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive heterosexual females from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.	68
16. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care indicators in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2010–2012.	70

Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) receives, analyzes, and disseminates data on CDC-funded HIV testing, linkage to HIV medical care, and HIV prevention services. Test-level data are reported by CDC grantees through the National HIV Prevention Program Monitoring and Evaluation (NHME) system. These data are used to describe the demographics of persons tested and other programmatic activities that are funded by CDC, including linkage to HIV medical care, partner services, and HIV prevention services. The report on CDC-Funded HIV Testing: United States, Puerto Rico & U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012 (hereafter: 2012 annual HIV testing report) summarizes the test event-level NHME data for CDC-funded testing events in the United States and dependent areas (Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands).

This report includes HIV testing data from 61 CDC-funded health department jurisdictions and directly-funded community-based organizations (CBOs). It would not be possible without the collaboration, dedication and hard work of grantees from all state, territorial and local health departments and CBOs. The Testing Monitoring and Evaluation Team (TMET) in the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention's (DHAP) Program Evaluation Branch (PEB) reviewed the completeness and quality of the HIV testing data submitted by grantees to determine data for inclusion in this report. CDC staff worked with all health department grantees to ensure that their jurisdiction's HIV testing data were complete and of high quality. Test-level data are reported from 59 of 61 health department jurisdictions, representing the highest number of jurisdictions reporting test-level data in an annual HIV testing report to date. Aggregate data are reported for Michigan and Oregon health department jurisdictions in this report because they were unable to submit complete test-level data for 2012.¹

NHME HIV testing data are used in conjunction with other information (e.g., progress reports, surveillance data, and census data) by HIV program managers and policy makers, HIV testing service providers, CDC project officers, evaluators, researchers, and others interested in the public health implications of HIV prevention program activities. These data can be used to learn from our work, inform programmatic activities, and document the progress of programs toward local, state and national HIV prevention goals. DHAP's NHME HIV testing data are used at the national and local levels for HIV prevention policy, program decision making, program monitoring, evaluation activities, research, presentations, and reports.

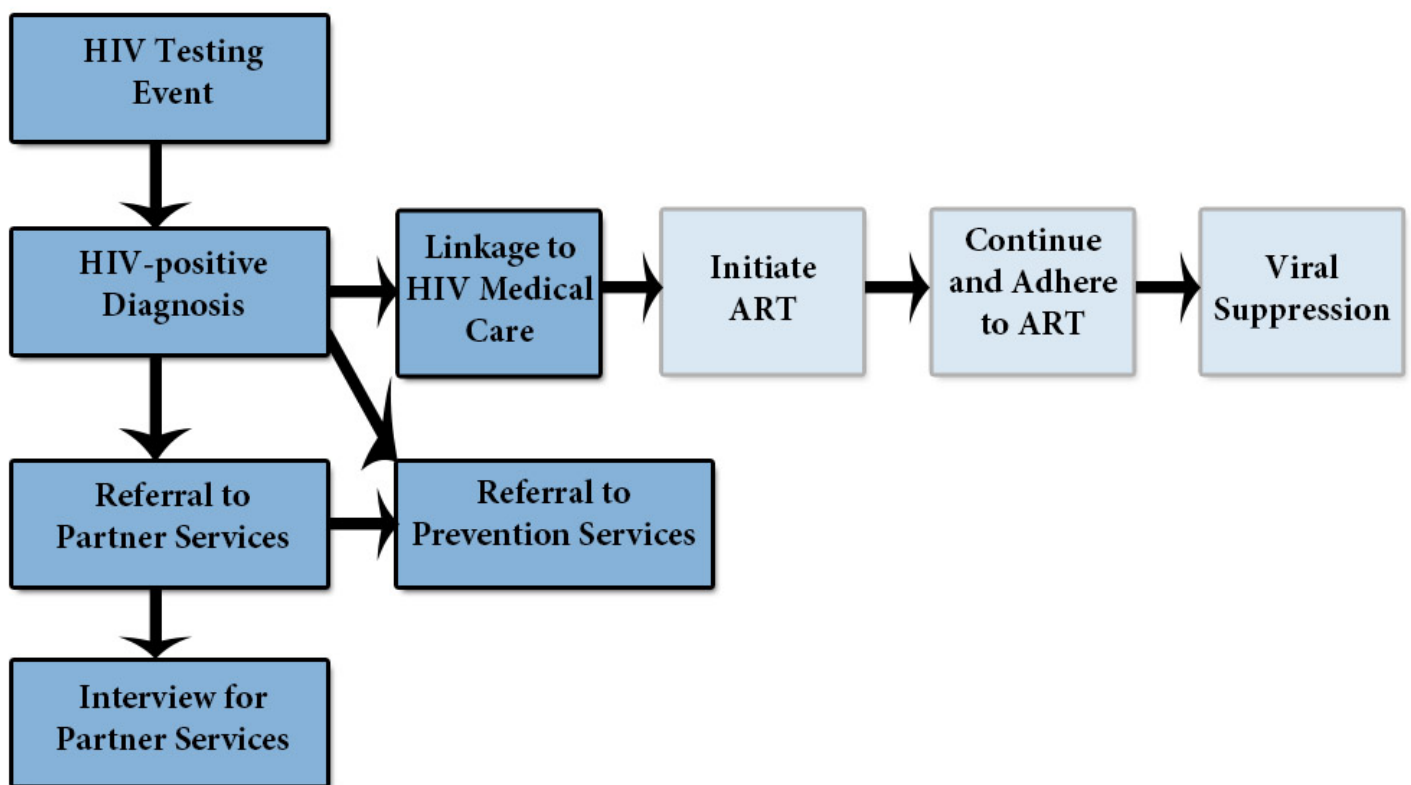
This report includes data submitted to CDC for HIV testing funded by the following six program announcements: [PS 12-1201](#) funded all 61 health department (HD) jurisdictions for HIV prevention programs (category A), 36 HD jurisdictions for expanded HIV testing services for disproportionately affected populations (category B) and 30 HD jurisdictions for demonstration projects to implement and evaluate innovative, high-impact HIV prevention interventions and strategies (category C); [PS11-1117](#) funded 12 HD jurisdictions with the highest number of people living with AIDS for enhanced HIV prevention planning (ECHPP); [PS12-1210](#) funded 8 HD jurisdictions to conduct HIV testing and continuum of care services among racial and ethnic minorities (CAPUS); [PS 08-0803](#) directly funded CBOs in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to provide HIV testing services; [PS 10-1003](#) directly funded CBOs for HIV prevention interventions; and [PS 11-1113](#) directly funded CBOs to implement HIV prevention projects for young gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex

¹ Aggregate data were presented for Atlanta in Table 1, but test-level data were presented in the remaining tables of the 2012 annual HIV testing report.

with men (collectively referred to as MSM) of color and young transgender persons of color in CBOs.

HIV Testing and Care Continuum

The 2012 annual HIV testing report presents data on the HIV testing and care continuum. The continuum begins with an HIV testing event and the identification of an HIV-positive person, followed by linkage to important HIV prevention and treatment services. The 2012 annual HIV testing report presents data from the HIV testing domains portrayed in the darker shade below.



What's New in the 2012 Report?

Changes were made from the 2011 report to address the evolving scientific evidence, programmatic priorities, and needs of programs to access, interpret, and use their data.

Changes include reporting of the following:

- All newly identified HIV-positive persons, rather than newly identified confirmed HIV-positive persons
- Target populations instead of risk categories (i.e., MSM, heterosexual, injection drug use (IDU), transgender)
- Data on persons who were previously diagnosed as HIV-positive, including HIV testing events, HIV positivity, those already in care, and linkage to HIV medical care
- The HIV testing and care continuum by health department jurisdictions
- Data on linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days, in addition to linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe, which includes linkage within 90 days
- Data on newly identified HIV-positive persons who were interviewed for partner services, in addition to referral to partner services
- HIV testing and care indicators table for 2010–2012 using new calculations (Table 16)

Calculations of the HIV Testing Indicators

In addition to the reporting of new indicators, the 2012 annual HIV testing report also reflects changes that were made to the calculation of key indicators, including HIV testing events, confirmed HIV-positive persons, newly identified HIV-positive persons, linkage to HIV medical care, referral to partner services, and referral to HIV prevention services. Definitions for these indicators are presented in the Technical Notes. Changes were made to address evolving priorities for program monitoring and interpretation of data. For more information regarding these changes, please contact the NHM&E Service Center at 1-855-374-7310 or NHMEservice@cdc.gov.

Missing/Invalid Data

Missing/invalid data are important to consider when monitoring and evaluating programs. The **minimum percentage** is calculated by including missing/invalid data in the denominator, an approach which underestimates performance. The **maximum percentage** is calculated by excluding missing invalid/data from the denominator, which overestimates performance. In addition to providing the minimum and maximum percentages for these HIV testing indicators, the percentages for missing/invalid data are presented.

To address this issue, this report presents a range of percentages for the following indicators:

- Receipt of HIV test results
- Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days and linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe
- Referral and interview for partner services
- Referral to HIV prevention services

Both percentages are presented to provide a better indication of how missing/invalid data impact monitoring of programs.

Report Content and Organization

The content of this report addresses the first three goals of the [National HIV/AIDS Strategy \(NHAS\)](#) and the [DHAP Strategic Plan](#), specifically:

- Reduce the number of persons who become HIV infected
- Increase access to care and improve health outcomes for persons living with HIV
- Reduce HIV-related health disparities

The report also informs national HIV testing monitoring and evaluation questions for CDC-funded HIV testing programs in 2012, including stratification by jurisdictions and by demographic characteristics. Examples of the monitoring and evaluation questions that the 2012 annual HIV testing report answers include the following:

- How many CDC-funded testing events were conducted in the United States?
- How many persons were HIV-positive?
- How many persons were newly identified HIV-positive?
- How many newly identified HIV-positive persons were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days or within any timeframe?
- How many newly identified HIV-positive persons were referred and interviewed for partner services?
- How many newly identified HIV-positive persons were referred to HIV prevention services?

This report contains 4 figures and 16 tables, which include the following:

- CDC-funded HIV testing events and the continuum of HIV testing and care activities among newly identified HIV-positive persons
- HIV positivity, including total number of HIV-positive persons, persons previously diagnosed HIV-positive, and newly identified HIV-positive persons
- Continuum of HIV testing and care activities among newly identified HIV-positive persons, including stratifications by test setting and target populations

Data presented include CDC-funded HIV testing events conducted in 2012 in 61 health department jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands that were submitted to CDC as of October 7, 2013.² To provide the most complete estimate of CDC-funded testing events in 2012, Table 1 presents both test-level (58 health department jurisdictions) and aggregate (3 health department jurisdictions) data. All other tables display only test-level data (i.e., data for individual test records) and exclude 2 jurisdictions (Michigan and Oregon) for which self-reported aggregate data were used due to an incomplete 2012 test-level data submission.³ Results are summarized in text, figures, and tables. Please review the technical notes, which are provided to assist with interpretation. Readers are encouraged to review all table titles and footnotes carefully to ensure a complete understanding of the data presented.

² Data from testing events conducted in 2012 and were submitted by October 2013.

³ Aggregate data were reported only for Atlanta in Table 1.

Highlights of the 2012 Report

HIV Testing Events

- Approximately 3.4 million CDC-funded HIV testing events were conducted by the 61 health department jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (Table 1).
- Of the approximately 3.3 million CDC-funded testing events with test-level data, 2,297,501 (69.9%) were conducted in healthcare and correctional facilities and 985,611 (30%) were conducted in non-healthcare facilities (Table 2).

HIV-Positive Testing Events

- 26,696 (0.8%) HIV-positive testing events were conducted in the 61 health department jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (Table 1).
- 8,048 (0.2%) were testing events conducted among those who had been previously diagnosed as HIV-positive (Table 3).

Newly Identified HIV-Positive persons⁴

- 16,976 (0.5%) persons were newly identified HIV-positive (Table 4).
- 13,754 (0.4%) persons were newly identified confirmed HIV-positive (Table 1).
- The highest proportion of newly identified HIV-positive persons were among MSM who inject drugs (3.7%), MSM (3.1%), and transgender persons who inject drugs (3.1%) (Table 6).

HIV Testing and Care Continuum among Newly Identified HIV-Positive Persons⁵

- 89%–95% received their HIV test results.
- 36%–82% were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days (Table 4).
- 51%–67% were linked to HIV medical care within any timeframe (Table 4).
- 66%–81% were referred to partner services (Table 5).
- 34%–61% were interviewed for partner services (Table 5).
- 52%–74% were referred to HIV prevention services (Table 5).

Missing or Invalid Data

- 7% for receipt of HIV test results.
- 56% for linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days (Table 4).
- 24% for linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe (Table 4).
- 19% for referral to partner services (Table 5).
- 44% for interviewed for partner services (Table 5).
- 30% for referral to HIV prevention services (Table 5).

⁴ Testing events cannot be reported at the person-level because one person may have received multiple testing events in a reporting year. However, in this report newly identified HIV-positive testing events are referred to as “persons,” as a newly identified HIV positive testing event should not occur more than once per person.

⁵ Both percentages are presented to provide a better indication of how missing/invalid data impact monitoring of programs.

Programmatic Impact⁶

Compared with the 2011 annual HIV testing report:

- Referral to partner and HIV prevention services increased in 2012, although the percentage of newly identified HIV-positive persons linked to HIV medical care remained below the NHAS and DHAP Strategic Plan objective of 85%. There is need for continued improvement on HIV service delivery for HIV-positive persons.
- Overall, missing/invalid data across all of the HIV testing and care continuum indicators decreased. Specifically, there was a lower percentage of missing data for receipt of HIV test results (7% in 2012 vs. 14% in 2011), linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe (24% in 2012 vs. 46% in 2011), referral to partner services (19% in 2012 vs. 27% in 2011) and referral to HIV prevention services (30% in 2012 vs. 46% in 2011).
- Despite the decrease in missing/invalid data, continued improvement in data completeness is needed, particularly for linkage to medical care (i.e., linkage within 90 days and linkage within timeframe), interview for partner services, and referral to HIV prevention services. High-quality and complete data strengthen the ability to monitor and improve CDC-funded HIV testing programs as measured by these important programmatic indicators.

⁶ In the 2011 testing report, only the maximum percentage for each indicator was presented. Therefore, comparisons are only made for the maximum percentages. Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days and interview for partner services are new indicators for the 2012 report.

Results

In 2012, 3,379,152 CDC-funded HIV testing events were conducted among the 61 health department jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands (Table 1). Of those HIV testing events, complete test-level NHM&E data were submitted to CDC for 3,287,024 testing events from 59 jurisdictions (Table 4). Aggregate-level HIV testing data are reported for Michigan and Oregon.

More testing was conducted in health care and correctional facilities (2,297,501; 69.9%) than in non-health care settings (985,611; 30%) (Table 2). More than half of all tests were conducted in the South (1,935,693; 58.9%). More females (1,679,449; 51.1%) were tested than males (1,574,184; 47.9%), but males were much more likely to be newly identified HIV-positive (0.8%) than females (0.2%).

By age group, the largest proportion of HIV testing was among persons aged 20–29 years (1,346,543; 41%), and the lowest was among persons younger than 13 years (5,133; 0.2%). By race/ethnicity, the largest proportion of testing was among blacks/African Americans (1,444,796; 44%), followed by whites (895,814; 27.3%) and Hispanics/Latinos (686,757; 20.9%). Lastly, a rapid test was used for 56.5% of HIV testing events (Table 6).

HIV-Positive Testing Events

In 2012, 26,696 HIV-positive testing events were conducted, for a positivity percentage of 0.8%. Preliminary HIV-positive test results accounted for 3,826 (0.1%) of the total testing events, and confirmed HIV-positive test results accounted for 24,136 (0.7%) of the total testing events (Table 1).

Previous HIV-Positive Testing Events

Previous HIV-positive testing events accounted for 0.2% (8,048) of the total testing events, and of those who had previously tested HIV-positive, 6.8% (546) reported that they were already in HIV medical care. Houston (1.1%), Atlanta (0.9%), San Francisco (0.8%), Washington (0.7%), and Mississippi (0.6%) were the health department jurisdictions most likely to test previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons. Among previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons, 37.8%–85.6% were linked to HIV medical within 90 days after diagnosis, and 55.4%–78.1% were linked to HIV medical care within any timeframe (Table 3).

Newly Identified HIV-Positive Persons

Among 2012 HIV testing events, 16,976 (0.5%) were newly identified HIV-positive (Table 4), of which 13,754 (81%) were confirmed HIV-positive (Table 1). The remaining sections of the report present data only for newly identified HIV-positive persons, including both preliminary and confirmed HIV-positive persons.

The target populations with the highest newly identified HIV positivity percentages were MSM who inject drugs (3.7%), MSM (3.1%), transgender persons who inject drugs (3.1%), and transgender persons (1.7%).

Other groups with newly identified HIV positivity percentages greater than the national average of 0.5% were males (0.8%), persons aged 40–49 (0.7%) and 30–39 (0.6%) years, multi-racial persons (0.7%) and black/African American persons (0.6%).

By geographic region, the highest percentages of HIV positivity were in the U.S. dependent areas (1.3%) and the West (0.7%). By test setting, non-health care facilities (0.7%) had HIV positivity percentages greater than the national average, whereas health care facilities had a lower percentage (0.4%) (Table 6). By health department jurisdiction, newly identified HIV positivity was highest in Atlanta (1.7%), Illinois (excludes Chicago) (1.6%), Puerto Rico (1.5%), and Arkansas (1.2%) (Table 4). HIV positivity percentages for newly identified persons are displayed in Figure 1 by demographic characteristics.

HIV Testing and Care Continuum for Newly Identified HIV-Positive Persons

Receipt of HIV Test Results

Among all newly identified HIV-positive persons, 88.9%–95.4% received their HIV test results. By test setting type, 84.5%–94.6% received their results in health care and correctional facilities, compared with 95.2%–96.5% in non-health care facilities.

Linkage to HIV Medical Care

Because of the prevention and treatment benefits of early initiation of antiretroviral therapy, the objectives and programmatic priorities of NHAS and the DHAP Strategic Plan are to link all HIV-positive persons into HIV medical care within 90 days after diagnosis. A goal of NHAS is to have 85% of all newly diagnosed persons linked to medical care within 90 days of diagnosis by 2015. Based on a joint letter from Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and CDC, all newly identified HIV-positive persons, including those with a preliminary HIV positive test result, should be linked to HIV medical care. Given continuing program and data quality challenges related to health departments ascertaining and documenting linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days, linkage data in this report are presented for both linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days and linkage within any timeframe (including linkage within 90 days).

Among newly identified HIV-positive persons, 36%–82.2% were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days (Table 4). Percentages for linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days varied when demographic characteristics and missing/invalid data were taken into account.

- Age: 34.8%–80.8% of persons aged 20–29 years and 36.1%–84.1% of persons aged 30–39 years were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days, and persons younger than 13 years were least likely to be linked (22.2%–80%) (Table 6).
- Gender: Males (36.5%–82.6%) were linked within 90 days at rates similar to those of females (35%–81.4%) (Table 6).
- Test setting: Rates of linkage within 90 days were similar among persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (36.4%–81.7%) and persons tested in non-health care facilities (35.6%–83.1%) (Tables 6, 8, 10).

- Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (45.1%–88.5%) were linked within 90 days more than whites (36.7%–85.6%) and blacks/African Americans (33.4%–78.8%) (Table 6).
- U.S. geographic region: Persons in the U.S. dependent areas (81.2%–95.6%) were linked within 90 days more than persons in other regions, and those in the South were least likely to be linked (29.9%–80%) (Table 6).

Among newly identified HIV-positive persons, 51.3%–67.1% were linked to HIV medical care within any timeframe (Table 4). Percentages for linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe varied when demographic characteristics and missing/invalid data were taken into account.

- Age: Persons in age groups 20–29 (50.8%–67.5%) and 30–39 (53.5%–68.9%) were linked within any timeframe more than persons in other age groups. Persons younger than 13 years were least likely to be linked (33.3%–54.5%) (Table 6).
- Gender: Males (52.2%–67.5%) were linked within any timeframe more than females (48.2%–65.9%) (Table 6).
- Test setting: Rates of linkage within any timeframe were similar among persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (51.6%–67.9%) and persons tested in non-health care facilities (50.8%–66.1%) (Tables 6, 8, 10).
- Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (63.5%–76.6%) were linked within any timeframe more than whites (52.5%–67.1%) and blacks/African Americans (46.6%–63.8%) (Table 6).
- U.S. geographic region: Persons in the U.S. dependent areas (82.1%–86.1%) were linked within any timeframe more than persons in other regions, and those in the South were least likely to be linked (44.5%–60.6%) (Table 6).

Missing/invalid data create challenges for determining true linkage percentages and addressing progress toward achieving the goal of 85% linkage. Continued improvement in data completeness and quality is needed for linkage and for all HIV testing indicators to determine whether CDC-funded HIV testing programs meet the NHAS goal.

Referral to Partner Services

After receiving an HIV-positive test result, persons are referred to partner services. Some programs may have partner services available on-site, but others may refer the person to another agency or clinic. Among all newly identified HIV-positive persons, 65.7%–81.1% were referred to partner services in 2012 (Table 5). Percentages for referral to partner services varied when demographic characteristics and missing/invalid data were taken into account.

- Age: 68.5%–83.9% of persons aged 20–29 years and 65.3%–81.2% of persons aged 30–39 years were referred to partner services, and persons younger than 13 years were least likely to be referred (50%–52.9%) (Table 7).

- Gender: Males (66.4%–81.7%) were referred to partner services more than females (62%–78.1%) (Table 7).
- Test setting: Rates of referral to partner services were similar among persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (65.8%–81.8%) and persons tested in non-health care facilities (65.6%–80.1%) (Tables 7, 9, 11).
- Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (68.5%–86%) were referred to partner services more than whites (67.4%–82.6%) and blacks/African Americans (64.8%–79.7%) (Table 7).
- U.S. geographic region: Persons in the West (76.9%–90.7%) were referred to partner services more than persons in the South (62.5%–80.5%) and in the Northeast (56.3%–66.7%) (Table 7).

Interview for Partner Services

In addition to referral to partner services, it is necessary to monitor whether persons were interviewed for partner services so that essential HIV services (e.g., testing, referral, and linkage) can be provided to both the person and his/her partner(s), as needed.

Interview for partner services is a new indicator in the 2012 annual HIV testing report. Among all newly identified HIV-positive persons, 34.1%–60.7% were interviewed for partner services in 2012 (Table 5). Percentages for interviewed for partner services varied when demographic characteristics and missing/invalid data were taken into account.

- Age: 35.2%–64.9% of persons aged 20–29 years and 33.5%–60.5% of persons aged 30–39 years were interviewed for partner services, and persons younger than 13 years were least likely to be interviewed (22.2%–33.3%) (Table 7).
- Gender: Males (34.2%–61.3%) were interviewed for partner services more than females (33.4%–57.8%) (Table 7).
- Test setting: Persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (35.4%–63.4%) were interviewed for partner services more than persons tested in non-health care facilities (32.1%–56.8%) (Tables 7, 9, 11).
- Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (39.5%–67.1%) were interviewed for partner services more than whites (35%–61.8%) and blacks/African Americans (33.1%–59.6%) (Table 7).
- U.S. geographic region: Persons in the U.S. dependent areas (84.7%–87.3%) were interviewed for partner services more than persons in other regions. Persons in the Northeast were least likely to be interviewed (17.5%–34.1%) (Table 7).

Referral to HIV Prevention Services

After receiving an HIV-positive test result, persons should be referred to HIV prevention services. HIV prevention services include services intended to reduce the risk of transmitting or acquiring HIV infection (e.g. prevention counseling, evidence-based behavioral interventions, risk-reduction counseling). Among all newly identified HIV-positive persons, 52.2%–74.1%

were referred to HIV prevention services in 2012 (Table 5). Percentages for referral to HIV prevention services varied when demographic characteristics and missing/invalid data were taken into account.

- Age: 53.2%–75.6% of persons aged 20–29 years and 52.6%–73.4% of persons aged 30–39 years were referred to HIV prevention services, and persons younger than 13 years were least likely to be referred (38.9%–50%) (Table 7).
- Gender: Males (53.5%–74.7%) were referred to HIV prevention services more than females (47.5%–72.9%) (Table 7).
- Test setting: Rates of referral to HIV prevention services were similar among persons tested in health care and correctional facilities (53.1%–73.6%) and persons tested in non-health care facilities (51%–75%) (Tables 7, 9, 11).
- Race/ethnicity: Hispanics/Latinos (57.4%–77.5%) and whites (57.3%–74.3%) were referred to HIV prevention services more than blacks/African Americans (49.6%–73.7%) (Table 7).
- U.S. geographic region: Persons in the Midwest (69.6%–84.2%) and in the U.S. dependent areas (77.3%–78%) were referred to HIV prevention services more than persons in the Northeast (53.5%–69.2%) and in the South (45.1%–72.2%) (Table 7).

Target Populations

Target population categories include: 1) MSM who report injection drug use, 2) MSM, 3) transgender persons who report injection drug use, 4) transgender persons, 5) persons who report injection drug use, 6) heterosexual males, and 7) heterosexual females. The process used to create these categories is described further in the 'Technical Notes' section.

These categories are mutually exclusive and were calculated on the basis of the person's gender and self-reported sexual behavior of the person.

Ten percent (329,323) of HIV testing events were conducted among MSM, transgender, and persons who report injection drug use (Table 6). The data for the HIV testing and care continuum are presented below for target populations, followed by more detailed information for MSM and heterosexual females.

Data to classify persons into one of these categories are required to be collected for all test events conducted in non-health care settings and are only required to be collected for HIV-positive persons in health care settings.

- Receipt of HIV test results: 93.2%–96.8% of MSM, 74.4%–91.3% of transgender persons, and 86.7%–94.2% of heterosexual females received their HIV test results.
- Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days: 44.5%–84.9% of MSM, 37.4%–85.5% of transgender persons, and 41.1%–81.7% of heterosexual females were linked in 90 days (Table 6).
- Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe: 58.1%–72.6% of MSM, 50.5%–69.1% of transgender persons, and 53.2%–70.3% of heterosexual females were linked within any timeframe (Table 6).

- Referral to partner services: 77.9%–86.1% of MSM, 65.8%–78.1% of transgender persons, 71.5%–82.2% of heterosexual females were referred to partner services (Table 7).
- Interview for partner services: 42%–67.5% of MSM, 22.6%–46.7% transgender persons, and 39.6%–63.2% of heterosexual females were interviewed for partner services (Table 7).
- Referral to HIV prevention services: 63.6%–78.8% of MSM, 58.4%–73.5% of transgender persons, and 54.5%–76.4% of heterosexual females were referred to HIV prevention services (Table 7).

Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

In 2012, 241,163 HIV testing events were conducted among MSM, with the majority in non-health care settings (60.8%). Of the total HIV testing events among MSM, 7,481 (3.1%) were newly identified HIV-positive. Among tests conducted in health care settings (94,422), 3.9% were newly identified HIV-positive and among those conducted in non-health care settings (146,639), 2.6% were newly identified HIV-positive. HIV positivity was higher for MSM tested in the U.S. dependent areas (6.1%) and in the South (4%), black/African American MSM (5.7%), and MSM aged 20-29 years (3.6%). Linkage to HIV medical care percentages among MSM varied by certain demographic characteristics (Table 12):

- Persons aged 20-29 years: 42.1%–82.5% were linked within 90 days, and 56.5%–71.6% were linked within any timeframe.
- Black/African Americans: 40.1%–80.8% were linked within 90 days, and 52.4%–69% were linked within any timeframe.
- South: 38.8%–83% were linked within 90 days, and 51.1%–67.1% were linked within any timeframe.
- U.S. dependent areas: 81.4%–96.8% were linked within 90 days, and 82.7%–85% were linked within any timeframe.

Heterosexual Females

In 2012, 877,437 HIV testing events were conducted among heterosexual females, and of these, 2,202 (0.3%) were newly identified HIV-positive heterosexual females.

HIV positivity percentage was higher for females tested in the U.S. dependent areas (0.8%), females aged 50 years and older (0.7%), females aged 40-49 years (0.6%), and black/African American females (0.4%). Linkage to HIV medical care percentages among heterosexual females varied by certain demographic characteristics (Table 14):

- Females aged 40-49 years: 41%–78.9% were linked within 90 days, and 53.5%–69.3% were linked within any timeframe.

- Females aged 50 years and older: 48.8%–83% were linked within 90 days, and 59.6%–72.2% were linked within any timeframe.
- Black/African Americans: 38.5%–80.7% were linked within 90 days, and 51.1%–69.4% were linked within any timeframe.
- U.S. dependent areas: 85.2%–96.8% were linked within 90 days, and 85.2%–92% were linked within any timeframe.

Conclusions

Significant changes were made to the 2012 annual HIV testing report in order to align with programmatic priorities for CDC-funded HIV testing programs. This report focuses on all newly identified HIV-positive persons, rather than only on newly identified confirmed HIV-positive persons.

In February 2013, a joint letter from CDC and HRSA emphasized that all persons identified as HIV-positive should be linked to HIV medical care, regardless of whether they had received a preliminary or confirmed HIV-positive test result. Since the advent of treatment as prevention, timely linkage to HIV medical care has increasingly become a programmatic priority to ensure better health outcomes for HIV-positive persons and to prevent HIV transmission to HIV-negative persons. Although identification of new HIV-positive persons is critical, ensuring that all HIV-positive persons receive necessary HIV prevention, care, and treatment services is equally important. Monitoring and evaluation data quality improvements are needed to more effectively track progress toward the goals outlined by NHAS and the DHAP Strategic Plan.

The need to decrease missing/invalid data continues. Missing/invalid data result from jurisdictions not collecting or documenting all required data elements or reporting invalid value codes for required data elements. Missing/invalid data percentages varied widely by indicator. Receipt of HIV result had the least missing/invalid data (7%), followed by referral to partner services (19%), linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe (24%), and referral to HIV prevention services (30%). Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days had the highest percentage of missing/invalid data (56%) (Tables 4 and 5). Without complete data, it is difficult to monitor and evaluate CDC-funded HIV testing program progress toward key NHAS and DHAP targets. Jurisdictions should continue to strive to submit complete data to CDC's NHM&E system so that CDC-funded HIV programs can be effectively monitored and evaluated.

Technical Notes

National HIV Prevention Monitoring and Evaluation HIV Testing Data Collection

The 2012 National HIV Prevention Monitoring and Evaluation (NHME) HIV testing data were submitted to CDC by health department and community-based organization (CBO) grantees through EvaluationWeb. Health departments and CBOs are required to submit data a minimum of twice annually (March and September). This report includes all testing events occurring in 2012 that were reported to CDC by October 7, 2013.

NHME data are submitted to CDC in a standard format. A data collection template including required data fields is provided to all jurisdictions. Health departments and CBOs are able to modify this template to better meet their local programmatic needs; however, required data fields cannot be omitted.

Data Quality Assurance Monitoring and Grantee Feedback

The Testing Monitoring and Evaluation Team (TMET) of the Program Evaluation Branch (PEB) in the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP) is tasked with ensuring the quality of the NHME HIV testing data. To meet this goal, a standardized, robust, data quality check is performed bi-annually after each data submission deadline. Required data fields are checked to ensure minimal missing/invalid data. Additional attention is paid to required data fields used in the calculation of indicators, including HIV test result received, linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe, linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days, referral to partner services, interview for partner services, and referral to HIV prevention services. TMET staff review the quality of the data with each health department jurisdiction to allow for discussion of any areas for improvement, and to instruct on high-priority data fields requiring edits or updates.

Additionally, grantees are encouraged to develop and use local data quality assurance protocols and procedures to improve and maintain high-quality data. As required in CDC program announcements that support HIV testing activities, all CDC grantees must put in place processes to ensure programmatic quality (e.g., providing HIV test results to persons promptly and linking HIV-positive persons to HIV medical care).

Interpretation of HIV Testing Data

When interpreting data in this report, several points should be considered.

- Significant changes were made to the calculations of the HIV testing indicators from previous reports. Therefore, comparability with previous annual HIV testing reports on several indicators is limited. Table 16 shows the number and percentages for HIV testing events, HIV-positive testing events, newly identified HIV-positive persons, and linkage to HIV medical care within any time frame by demographic characteristics from 2010-2012. This table applies the new calculations to each of the indicators for years 2010-2012. These changes will be described further in the next section, "Definitions."
- Some findings may be influenced by whether HIV testing sites more commonly promoted routine or targeted HIV testing. For example, the number of HIV testing events may be

lower in geographic areas or jurisdictions with targeted testing focused on certain high-risk populations, and correspondingly, the HIV positivity in these areas or jurisdictions may be higher.

- The population accessing HIV testing services at publicly-funded sites is not necessarily representative of all persons who are tested in the United States. This report does not include information about HIV testing services that were supported by the Departments of Defense, Justice, Labor, and Veterans Affairs, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service other than CDC, state and local health departments, and the private sector. However, it is possible that some of these testing events may be included, if they were not categorized under the correct funding announcement when the data were submitted to CDC.
- It is not possible to link the results of repeat HIV testing events for the same person in the same year. However, for persons who are newly identified HIV-positive, this is limited because those with a current HIV-positive test result and self-report of a previous HIV-positive test result are excluded.
- HIV testing data are collected for HIV prevention program activities in conjunction with a health service delivery. Therefore, the comparability of these data across health department jurisdictions may be limited due to differences in data collection, quality assurance, or quality improvement activities that occur at the state or local levels. Comparability within a health department jurisdiction may also be limited for the same reasons.

Definitions

Age

The age of the person at testing, as determined by calculating the difference between the year of a person's birth and the year of the HIV testing session.

Data designation

Aggregate data

Total HIV testing events and confirmed HIV-positive testing events reported by health department jurisdictions when complete test-level data were not submitted to CDC.

Invalid data

Any test-level data submitted by the health department jurisdiction that do not conform to the value codes stated in the NHM&E data variable set (DVS).

Missing data

Any required data associated with a valid HIV testing record for which data were not submitted by the health department jurisdiction. These data were either not collected by the health department jurisdiction or were collected but not reported to CDC.

Test-event level data

Data reported by health department jurisdictions for each HIV testing event conducted, including demographics, HIV testing event data, and when appropriate, behavioral risk, linkage to HIV medical care (within 90 days and within any timeframe), referral to and interview for partner services and referral to HIV prevention services data. For this report, test-event-level data were reported for 59 health department jurisdictions.

Data variable set

Data dictionary with all NHM&E data elements, including mandatory, required, and allowed data elements. Information provided in the DVS includes variable number, name, schema name, format type, minimum and maximum length, value codes, instructions, and definitions.

Gender

The person's self-reported current gender identity and may include one's social status, self-identification, legal status, and biology. Current gender identity is submitted to CDC as male, female, male-to-female transgender (i.e., a person whose physical or birth sex is male, but whose gender expression and/or gender identity is female), or female-to-male transgender (i.e., a person whose physical or birth sex is female, but whose gender expression and/or gender identity is male). Additionally, in order to identify transgender persons, sex at birth and current gender identity are examined. If the self-reported genders do not match, the person is classified as a transgender person.

For this report, gender is reported as male or female. Transgender persons are reported under target populations (defined later in this section).

Interview for partner services

Partner services include a range of available services for newly and previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons, their partners, and affected communities. Services may include: informing current and past sex partners that a person who is HIV-positive has identified them as a sex or injection-drug-paraphernalia-sharing partner and advising them to have HIV counseling and testing. Additionally, it can include notifying partners, who may not have suspected that they were at increased risk for HIV so that they can be tested for HIV.

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly identified HIV-positive persons were interviewed for partner services. For this report, the minimum percentage includes missing/invalid data in the denominator and includes all newly identified HIV-positive persons. The maximum percentage excludes missing/invalid data from the denominator.

Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days

HIV medical care includes medical services for HIV infection, including evaluation of immune system function and screening, treatment, and prevention of opportunistic infections. Because of the importance of linking HIV-positive persons to HIV medical care in a timely manner, this indicator is examined separately from “linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe.”

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly identified HIV-positive persons were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days after diagnosis. In order for a person to be linked to care, the person must have attended the first medical care appointment within 90 days after the initial HIV testing session. For this report, the minimum percentage includes missing/invalid data in the denominator and includes all newly identified HIV-positive persons. The maximum percentage excludes missing/invalid data from the denominator.

Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe

HIV medical care includes medical services for HIV infection, including evaluation of immune system function and screening, treatment, and prevention of opportunistic infections.

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly identified HIV-positive persons were linked to HIV medical care. In order for a person to be considered linked to HIV medical care within any timeframe, the person must have attended the first medical care appointment, regardless of when the appointment occurred. Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe includes persons who were linked within 90 days as well those who were linked after the 90-day period. For this report, the minimum percentage includes missing/invalid data in the denominator and includes all newly identified HIV-positive persons. The maximum percentage excludes missing/invalid data from the denominator.

Race/ethnicity

Race is defined as a person’s self-reported classification of the biological heritage with which they most closely identify. Ethnicity is defined as a person’s self-report of whether they are Hispanic or Latino. Up to five races and one ethnicity (i.e., Hispanic or Latino) for a person are allowed and submitted to CDC as separate variables. For this report, a “race/ethnicity” variable was created by combining the race and ethnicity variables using the following categories:

- Hispanic or Latino (“Hispanic or Latino” in the ethnicity variable regardless of the race variables)
- Remaining persons who selected “Not Hispanic or Latino” for the ethnicity variable were categorized as:
 - White
 - Black or African American
 - Asian
 - American Indian or Alaska Native
 - Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
 - Multi-race (persons who selected more than one race)
- Declined
- Don’t know
- Invalid
- Missing

Rapid test used in testing event

This calculated variable indicates whether rapid testing technology was used for an HIV test. A response of “yes” indicates that at least one test within a testing event was performed by using a rapid test technology.

Referral to HIV prevention services

HIV prevention services are defined as any service or intervention directly aimed at reducing the risk of transmitting or acquiring HIV infection (e.g., prevention counseling, diffusion of effective behavioral interventions, risk-reduction counseling). HIV posttest counseling and indirect services, such as mental health services or housing, are excluded.

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly identified HIV-positive persons were provided with a referral to HIV prevention services. For this report, the minimum percentage includes missing/invalid data in the denominator and includes all newly identified HIV-positive persons. The maximum percentage excludes missing/invalid data from the denominator.

Referral to partner services

Partner services include a range of available services for newly and previously diagnosed HIV-positive persons, their partners, and affected communities. Services may include informing current and past sex partners that a person who is HIV-positive has identified them as a sex or injection-drug-paraphernalia-sharing partner and advising them to have HIV counseling and testing. Additionally, it can include notifying partners, who may not have suspected that they were at increased risk of HIV so that they can be tested for HIV.

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which newly identified HIV-positive persons were provided with a referral to partner services. For this report, the minimum percentage includes missing/invalid data in the denominator and includes all newly identified HIV-positive persons. The maximum percentage excludes missing/invalid data from the denominator.

Results received

This calculated indicator measures the extent to which persons received HIV test results from the initial testing site or obtained the results from another agency for at least one HIV test in the testing event, regardless of the HIV test technology or how many tests were conducted. For this report, the minimum percentage includes missing/invalid data in the denominator and includes all newly identified HIV-positive persons. The maximum percentage excludes missing/invalid data from the denominator.

Target populations

NHM&E data for target populations are collected from the person for behavior during the 12 months before the HIV test. The collection of these data is required for all tests performed in non-health care settings and for HIV-positive persons in health care settings. For this report, mutually exclusive target populations are determined for HIV-positive persons by using a combination of behaviors and gender of the person (male, female, and transgender). The behaviors used to calculate the target populations include vaginal or anal sex with males or females and use of injection drugs.

The target populations are ordered hierarchically on the basis of the most likely presumed risk for exposure to HIV as follows:

- Men who have sex with men and report injection drug use: includes males who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use in the past 12 months
- Men who have sex with men: includes males who reported male-to-male sexual contact in the past 12 months
- Transgender persons who report injection drug use: includes transgender persons (i.e., self-reported sex at birth is different from self-reported current gender) who reported injection drug use in the past 12 months
- Transgender person: includes persons whose self-reported gender at birth is different from self-reported current gender
- Injection drug use: includes persons who reported injection drug use in the past 12 months
- Heterosexual male: includes males who only reported heterosexual contact with a female in the past 12 months
- Heterosexual female: includes females who only reported heterosexual contact with a male in the past 12 months
- Missing/invalid: includes persons: (1) who did not report any of these behaviors, (2) who were not asked about these behaviors, (3) who declined to discuss these behaviors, or (4) for whom these data were not reported, even though they were asked about these behaviors

Testing events

HIV testing event

An HIV testing event is one or more HIV tests performed with a person to determine a person's HIV status. During one testing event, a person may be tested once (e.g., one rapid test or one conventional test) or multiple times (e.g., one rapid test followed by one conventional test to confirm a preliminary HIV-positive test result).

Invalid HIV testing event

An HIV testing event is considered invalid if data are missing/invalid for all of the tests that comprise that HIV testing event for both the following variables: test technology (i.e., conventional, rapid, or other) or HIV test result (i.e., negative, positive, indeterminate, invalid, or no result). These records (0.47% of the total records for 2012) are not included in this report.

Testing record

Invalid testing record

Required data within a valid HIV testing record that do not conform to the data structure specified by CDC (e.g., illogical dates (02/30/2012), incomplete dates (02/2012), future years, unacceptable value codes, or unexpected data based upon skip patterns in the data collection form).

Valid HIV testing record

A test-level data record that includes the mandatory data fields of: session date, agency ID, intervention ID, site ID, site type, and client ID. A test-level testing record cannot be submitted without the mandatory data fields.

Test results

Confirmed HIV-positive testing event

A testing event with an HIV-positive test result for a conventional HIV test (positive enzyme immunoassay (EIA) test confirmed by supplemental testing, e.g., Western blot) or a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT). For the purposes of the 2012 annual HIV testing report and for monitoring and evaluation purposes only, two rapid tests were categorized as a confirmed HIV-positive testing event, unless a negative conventional HIV test result or a negative NAAT test result was documented in the same test event.

HIV-positive testing event

An HIV-positive testing event is determined by any of the following test results: (1) a NAAT/RNA positive test result, (2) a conventional positive test result if a negative NAAT/RNA test result was not part of that testing event, (3) a rapid positive test result if a negative NAAT/RNA or negative conventional test result was not part of that testing event, and (4) a documented positive test result, even if test technology data are missing/invalid if a negative NAAT/RNA or negative conventional test result was not part of that testing event.

Newly identified HIV-positive person

An HIV-positive test result associated with a person who reports: (1) no previous HIV test, (2) a previous HIV test with a negative or an indeterminate result, or (3) “don’t know” for previous HIV test result.

Preliminary HIV-positive testing event

A testing event with an HIV-positive test result from one rapid HIV test or an HIV-positive test result for which test technology is missing/invalid, without another documented HIV-positive test result.

Previous HIV-positive person

A person who self-reports having a previous positive HIV test result.

Test setting

Test setting is determined by the site type where HIV testing is provided, and for this report, it is classified into the following categories:

- Health care and correctional facilities: inpatient facilities, outpatient facilities, emergency rooms, and correctional facilities
- Non-healthcare facilities: HIV counseling and testing sites and community settings
- Other facilities: blood banks/plasma centers and any other facilities not previously listed
- Invalid: the site code submitted for the facility is not one of the acceptable site codes
- Missing: no site code is submitted for the testing event

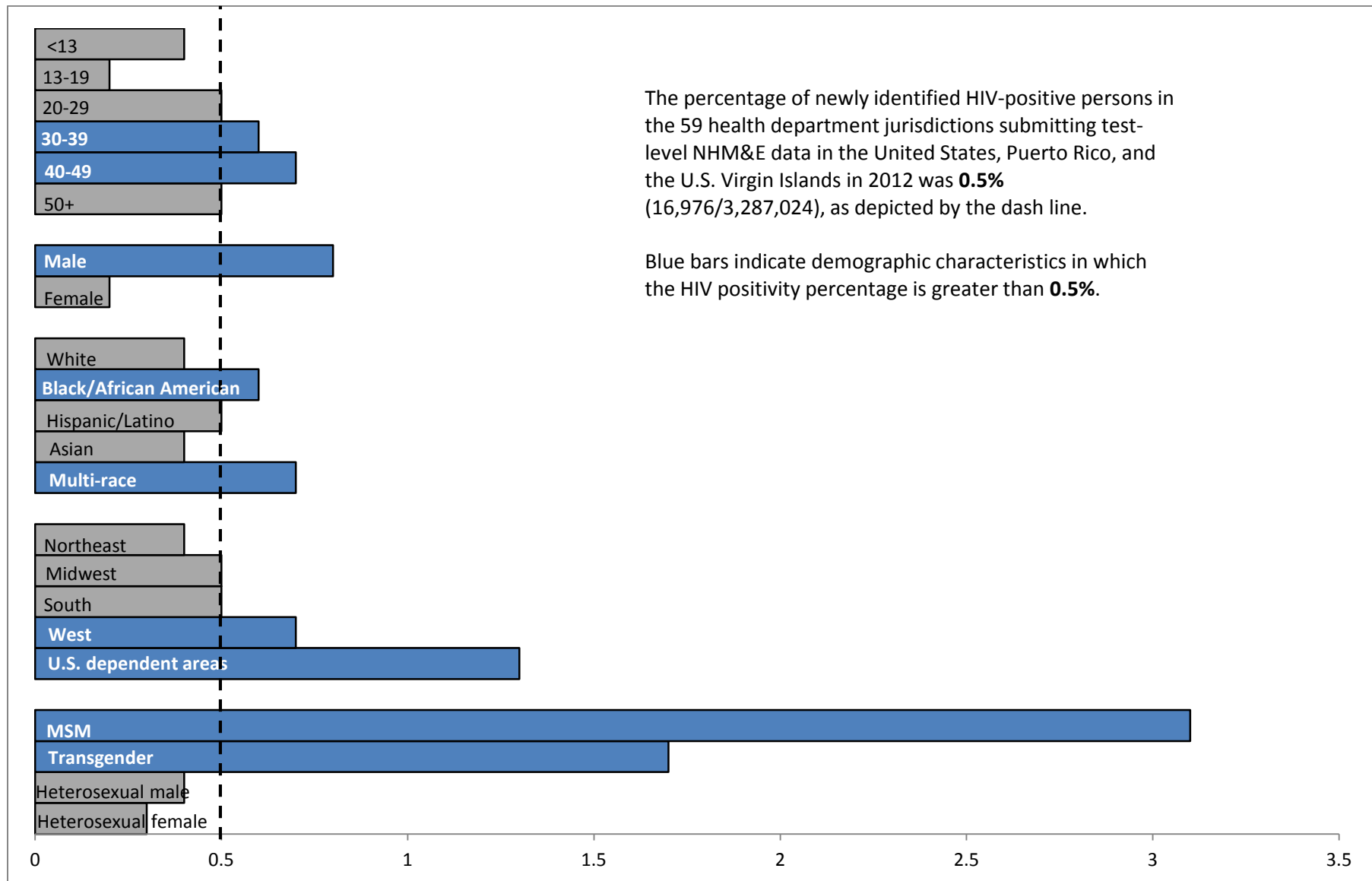
U.S. geographic region

The U.S. geographic regions are as follows:

- Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont
- Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin
- South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia
- West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming
- U.S. dependent areas: Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands

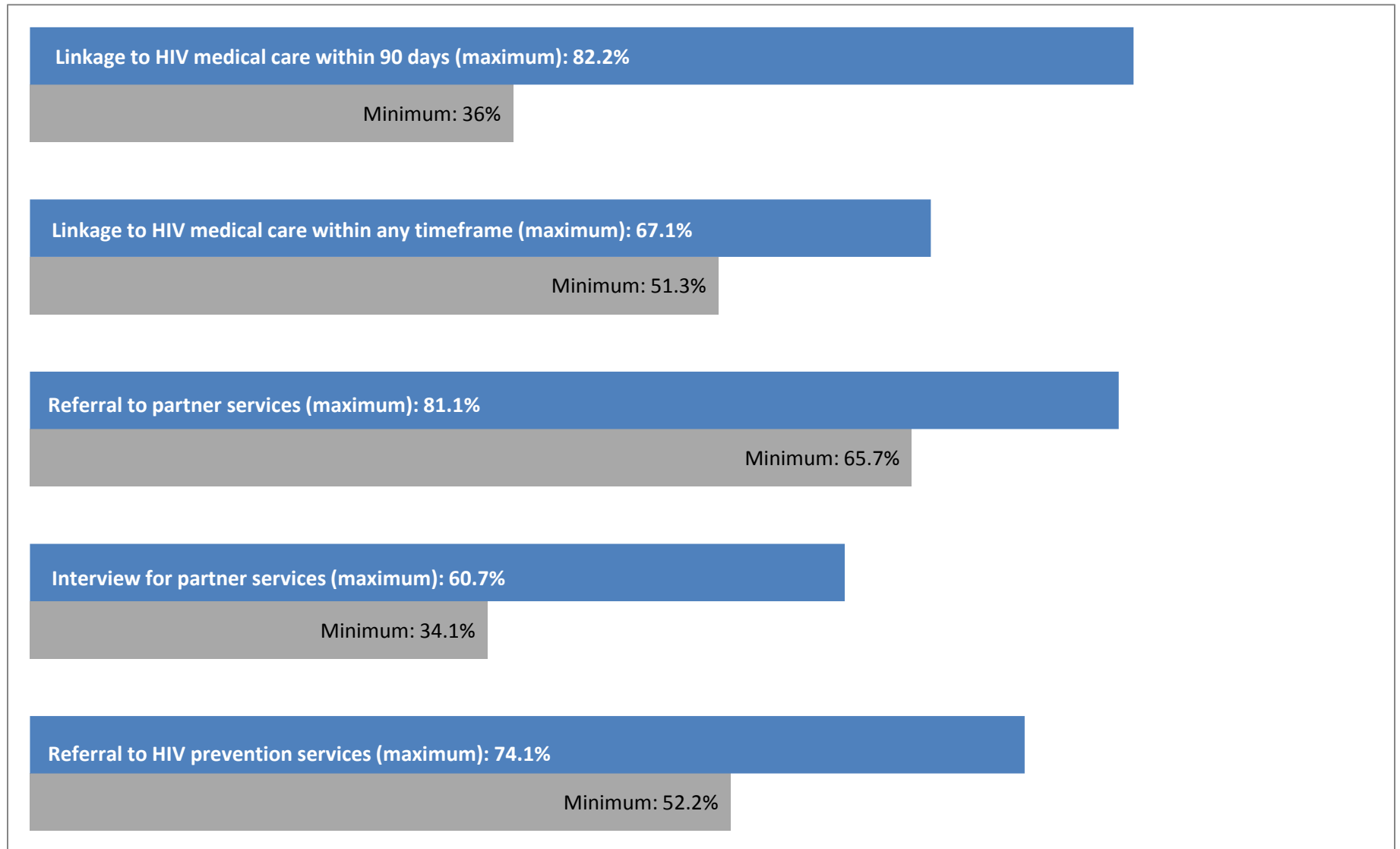
Figures

Figure 1. Newly identified HIV positivity percentages by characteristics of persons tested, 59 health department jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.



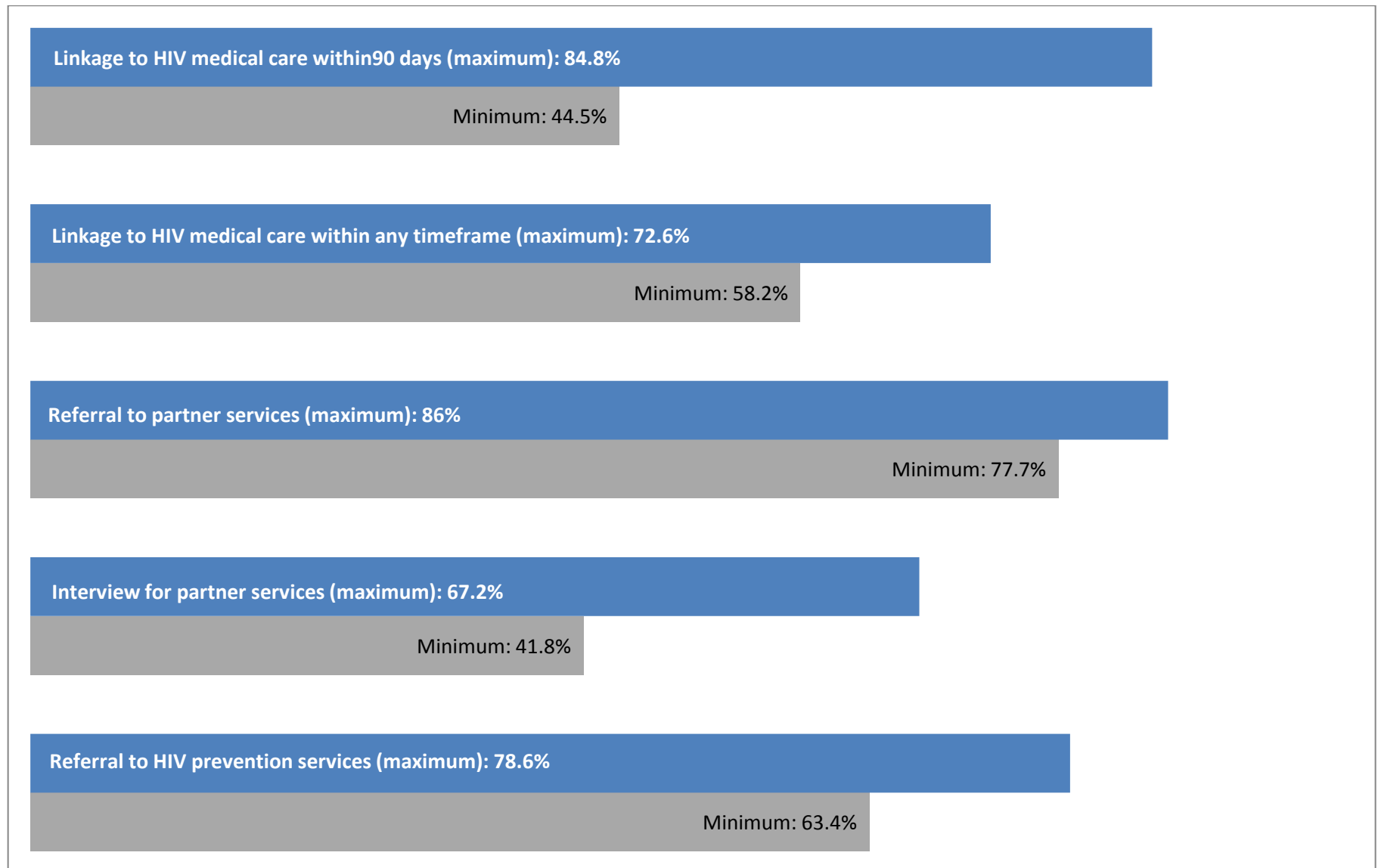
American Indian/Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders are omitted due to the small number of newly identified HIV-positive persons. Please refer to Tables 4 or 6 for figure data.

Figure 2. HIV testing and care continuum indicators among newly identified HIV-positive persons, 59 health department jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, 2012.



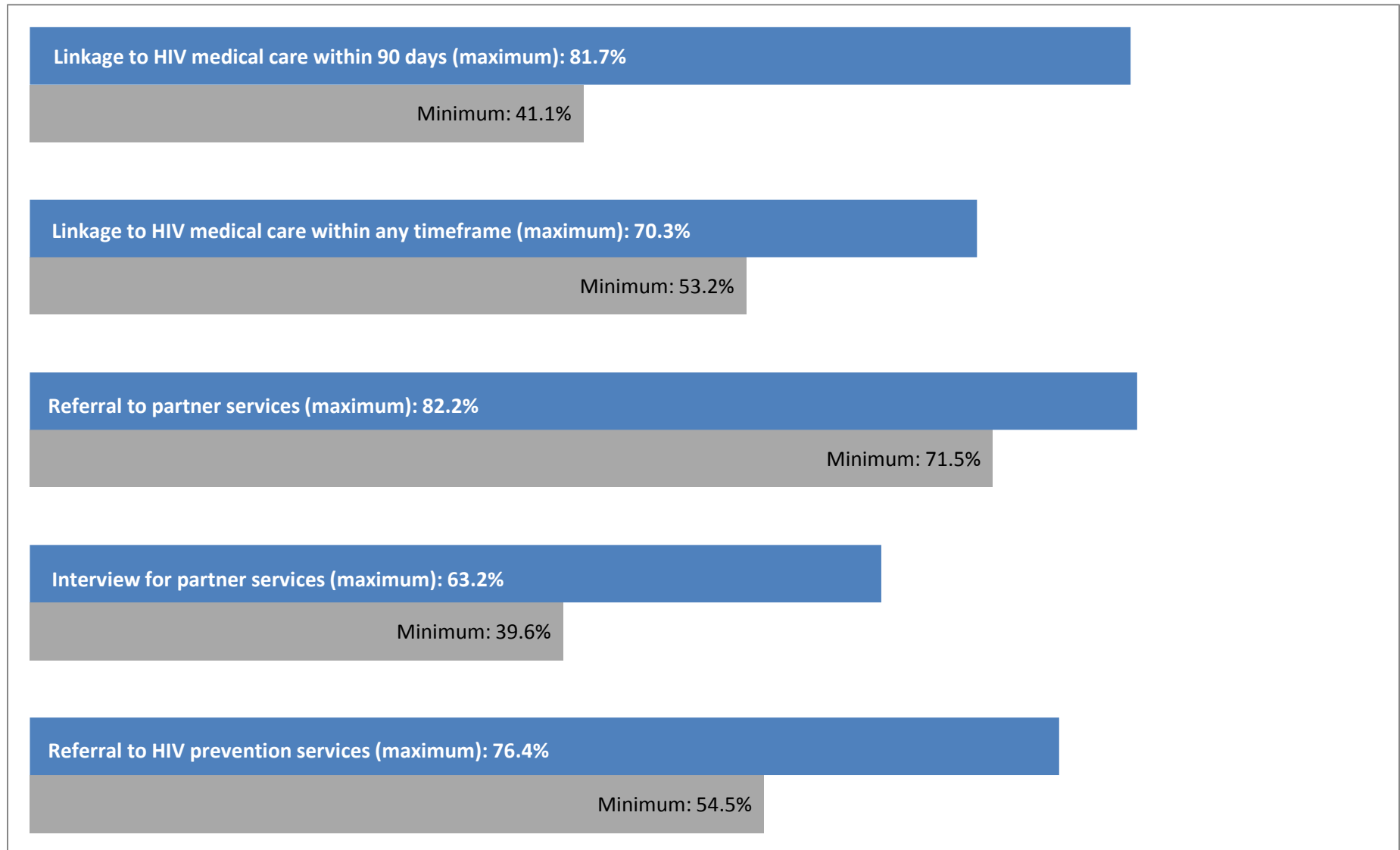
Maximum indicator percentages exclude missing data from the denominator. Minimum percentages include missing data in the denominator. Please refer to Tables 4-7 for figure data. **Note:** The maximum percentage for linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days is greater than the maximum percentage for linkage within any timeframe due to the higher percentage of missing/invalid data for linkage within 90 days.

Figure 3. HIV testing and care continuum indicators among newly identified HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM), 59 health department jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, 2012.



Maximum indicator percentages exclude missing data from the denominator. Minimum percentages include missing data in the denominator. Please refer to Tables 12-13 for figure data. **Note:** The maximum percentage for linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days is greater than the maximum percentage for linkage within any timeframe due to the higher percentage of missing/invalid data for linkage within 90 days.

Figure 4. HIV testing and care continuum indicators among newly identified HIV-positive heterosexual women, 59 health department jurisdictions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, 2012.



Maximum indicator percentages exclude missing data from the denominator. Minimum percentages include missing data in the denominator. Please refer to Tables 14-15 for figure data. **Note:** The maximum percentage for linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days is greater than the maximum percentage for linkage within any timeframe due to the higher percentage of missing/invalid data for linkage within 90 days.

Tables

Table 1. Number of HIV testing events and HIV positivity by 61 CDC-funded jurisdictions, United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	HIV-positive testing events		Preliminary HIV-positive testing events		Confirmed HIV-positive testing events		Newly identified confirmed HIV-positive persons	
	No.	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)
Alabama	100,182	587	(0.6)	24	(0.0)	563	(0.6)	197	(0.2)
Alaska	2,690	7	(0.3)	2	(0.1)	5	(0.2)	3	(0.1)
Arizona	26,438	294	(1.1)	46	(0.2)	248	(0.9)	162	(0.6)
Arkansas	49,222	599	(1.2)	44	(0.1)	555	(1.1)	543	(1.1)
California									
Los Angeles	116,585	1,301	(1.1)	273	(0.2)	1,028	(0.9)	815	(0.7)
San Francisco	47,824	685	(1.4)	23	(0.0)	662	(1.4)	246	(0.5)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	91,893	541	(0.6)	102	(0.1)	439	(0.5)	351	(0.4)
Colorado	11,405	145	(1.3)	1	(0.0)	144	(1.3)	103	(0.9)
Connecticut	26,805	85	(0.3)	17	(0.1)	68	(0.3)	59	(0.2)
Delaware	10,856	56	(0.5)	3	(0.0)	53	(0.5)	44	(0.4)
District of Columbia	113,789	844	(0.7)	651	(0.6)	193	(0.2)	180	(0.2)
Florida	407,086	4,393	(1.1)	380	(0.1)	4,013	(1.0)	2,319	(0.6)
Georgia									
Atlanta ^a	41,960	...	...	...	...	781	(1.9)	...	...
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	86,053	501	(0.6)	70	(0.1)	431	(0.5)	343	(0.4)
Hawaii	6,930	26	(0.4)	4	(0.1)	22	(0.3)	22	(0.3)
Idaho	4,564	21	(0.5)	10	(0.2)	11	(0.2)	9	(0.2)
Illinois									
Chicago	64,261	594	(0.9)	206	(0.3)	388	(0.6)	221	(0.3)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	6,239	107	(1.7)	12	(0.2)	95	(1.5)	87	(1.4)
Indiana	14,329	111	(0.8)	14	(0.1)	97	(0.7)	90	(0.6)
Iowa	5,695	33	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	33	(0.6)	29	(0.5)
Kansas	28,240	91	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	91	(0.3)	73	(0.3)
Kentucky	28,251	141	(0.5)	62	(0.2)	79	(0.3)	69	(0.2)
Louisiana	97,476	1,050	(1.1)	39	(0.0)	1,011	(1.0)	253	(0.3)
Maine	3,631	12	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	12	(0.3)	8	(0.2)
Maryland									
Baltimore	46,106	499	(1.1)	32	(0.1)	467	(1.0)	359	(0.8)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	57,844	423	(0.7)	184	(0.3)	239	(0.4)	182	(0.3)
Massachusetts	66,458	391	(0.6)	167	(0.3)	224	(0.3)	76	(0.1)
Michigan ^b	75,040	...	...	...	...	418	(0.6)	...	...
Minnesota	13,828	142	(1.0)	40	(0.3)	102	(0.7)	95	(0.7)
Mississippi	83,319	885	(1.1)	65	(0.1)	820	(1.0)	380	(0.5)
Missouri	88,514	596	(0.7)	45	(0.1)	551	(0.6)	161	(0.2)

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	HIV-positive testing events	Preliminary HIV-positive testing events	Confirmed HIV-positive testing events	Newly identified confirmed HIV-positive persons
	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(Positive %)	No. (Positive %)
Montana	2,189	6 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Nebraska	9,732	23 (0.2)	10 (0.1)	13 (0.1)	11 (0.1)
Nevada	21,685	254 (1.2)	11 (0.1)	243 (1.1)	175 (0.8)
New Hampshire	1,081	7 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	7 (0.6)	7 (0.6)
New Jersey	66,884	498 (0.7)	124 (0.2)	374 (0.6)	291 (0.4)
New Mexico	7,481	66 (0.9)	7 (0.1)	59 (0.8)	44 (0.6)
New York					
New York City	114,316	718 (0.6)	129 (0.1)	589 (0.5)	500 (0.4)
New York (excludes New York City)	185,726	1,058 (0.6)	125 (0.1)	933 (0.5)	587 (0.3)
North Carolina	212,537	802 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	802 (0.4)	537 (0.3)
North Dakota	3,442	2 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
Ohio	60,549	445 (0.7)	128 (0.2)	317 (0.5)	271 (0.4)
Oklahoma	21,660	180 (0.8)	33 (0.2)	147 (0.7)	109 (0.5)
Oregon ^b	10,824	...	...	67 (0.6)	...
Pennsylvania					
Philadelphia	81,746	542 (0.7)	89 (0.1)	453 (0.6)	326 (0.4)
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	85,353	422 (0.5)	33 (0.0)	389 (0.5)	240 (0.3)
Rhode Island	2,178	18 (0.8)	10 (0.5)	8 (0.4)	5 (0.2)
South Carolina	80,074	723 (0.9)	143 (0.2)	580 (0.7)	103 (0.1)
South Dakota	1,240	3 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.2)	3 (0.2)
Tennessee	145,867	1,220 (0.8)	117 (0.1)	1,103 (0.8)	744 (0.5)
Texas					
Houston	70,133	1,138 (1.6)	56 (0.1)	1,082 (1.5)	111 (0.2)
Texas (excludes Houston)	214,617	2,060 (1.0)	170 (0.1)	1,890 (0.9)	1,254 (0.6)
Utah	7,863	58 (0.7)	27 (0.3)	31 (0.4)	30 (0.4)
Vermont	3,079	5 (0.2)	2 (0.1)	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Virginia	69,814	315 (0.5)	25 (0.0)	290 (0.4)	232 (0.3)
Washington	15,186	240 (1.6)	22 (0.1)	218 (1.4)	127 (0.8)
West Virginia	5,111	18 (0.4)	1 (0.0)	17 (0.3)	11 (0.2)
Wisconsin	14,240	106 (0.7)	12 (0.1)	94 (0.7)	87 (0.6)
Wyoming	4,024	9 (0.2)	5 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	0 (0.0)
Puerto Rico	33,291	598 (1.8)	27 (0.1)	571 (1.7)	461 (1.4)
U.S. Virgin Islands	3,717	2 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Total	3,379,152	26,696 (0.8)	3,826 (0.1)	24,136 (0.7)	13,754 (0.4)

^a Data from Atlanta were reported at the aggregate level only for Table 1, which added 6,246 testing events but excluded 929 HIV-positive testing events, 130 preliminary HIV-positive testing events, 18 confirmed HIV-positive testing events, and 512 newly identified confirmed HIV-positive persons that are included in the remaining tables, which display test-level data.

^b Data from Michigan and Oregon are reported at the aggregate level and are therefore only reported in Table 1. As a result, the number of HIV testing events and confirmed HIV-positive testing events are higher in Table 1 and are reflected in the totals. The tables that follow exclude data from Michigan and Oregon and only report test-level data.

Table 2. Number of HIV testing events and newly identified HIV positivity percentages by test setting for 59 CDC-funded health department jurisdictions submitting test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Health care and correctional facilities				Non-health care facilities			
	HIV testing events		Newly identified HIV-positive persons		HIV testing events		Newly identified HIV-positive persons	
	No.	(%)	No.	(New positive %)	No.	(%)	No.	(New positive %)
Alabama	76,546	(76.4)	173	(0.2)	23,636	(23.6)	30	(0.1)
Alaska	225	(8.4)	2	(0.9)	2,465	(91.6)	2	(0.1)
Arizona	13,404	(50.7)	117	(0.9)	13,034	(49.3)	76	(0.6)
Arkansas	45,566	(92.6)	517	(1.1)	3,656	(7.4)	63	(1.7)
California								
Los Angeles	68,495	(58.8)	519	(0.8)	48,090	(41.2)	510	(1.1)
San Francisco	29,259	(61.2)	57	(0.2)	18,432	(38.5)	202	(1.1)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	71,708	(78.0)	305	(0.4)	19,703	(21.4)	111	(0.6)
Colorado	8,120	(71.2)	50	(0.6)	3,285	(28.8)	54	(1.6)
Connecticut	13,641	(50.9)	32	(0.2)	13,164	(49.1)	36	(0.3)
Delaware	6,568	(60.5)	26	(0.4)	4,288	(39.5)	19	(0.4)
District of Columbia	109,595	(96.3)	589	(0.5)	4,194	(3.7)	70	(1.7)
Florida	246,842	(60.6)	1,217	(0.5)	160,235	(39.4)	1,374	(0.9)
Georgia								
Atlanta	21,399	(59.9)	222	(1.0)	14,210	(39.8)	379	(2.7)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	78,181	(90.9)	296	(0.4)	7,872	(9.1)	97	(1.2)
Hawaii	3,202	(46.2)	5	(0.2)	3,728	(53.8)	20	(0.5)
Idaho	2,179	(47.7)	11	(0.5)	2,385	(52.3)	4	(0.2)
Illinois								
Chicago	50,977	(79.3)	225	(0.4)	13,284	(20.7)	147	(1.1)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	2,042	(32.7)	32	(1.6)	4,197	(67.3)	67	(1.6)
Indiana	8,156	(56.9)	36	(0.4)	6,173	(43.1)	67	(1.1)
Iowa	4,198	(73.7)	18	(0.4)	1,497	(26.3)	11	(0.7)
Kansas	25,518	(90.4)	47	(0.2)	2,722	(9.6)	26	(1.0)
Kentucky	23,767	(84.1)	95	(0.4)	4,484	(15.9)	33	(0.7)
Louisiana	65,743	(67.4)	122	(0.2)	31,733	(32.6)	150	(0.5)
Maine	1,575	(43.4)	4	(0.3)	2,056	(56.6)	4	(0.2)
Maryland								
Baltimore	32,832	(71.2)	193	(0.6)	13,274	(28.8)	188	(1.4)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	31,689	(54.8)	165	(0.5)	26,151	(45.2)	121	(0.5)
Massachusetts	47,814	(71.9)	92	(0.2)	18,644	(28.1)	30	(0.2)
Minnesota	10,567	(76.4)	107	(1.0)	3,261	(23.6)	20	(0.6)

CDC-funded jurisdiction	Health care and correctional facilities				Non-health care facilities			
	HIV testing events		Newly identified HIV-positive persons		HIV testing events		Newly identified HIV-positive persons	
	No.	(%)	No.	(New positive %)	No.	(%)	No.	(New positive %)
Mississippi	72,512	(87.0)	389	(0.5)	10,807	(13.0)	24	(0.2)
Missouri	76,345	(86.3)	101	(0.1)	12,169	(13.7)	82	(0.7)
Montana	482	(22.0)	0	(0.0)	1,707	(78.0)	4	(0.2)
Nebraska	7,418	(76.2)	10	(0.1)	2,314	(23.8)	8	(0.3)
Nevada	12,934	(59.6)	99	(0.8)	8,751	(40.4)	85	(1.0)
New Hampshire	1,065	(98.5)	7	(0.7)	16	(1.5)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	48,434	(72.4)	208	(0.4)	18,444	(27.6)	179	(1.0)
New Mexico	4,060	(54.3)	32	(0.8)	3,421	(45.7)	18	(0.5)
New York								
New York City	66,394	(58.1)	270	(0.4)	47,922	(41.9)	323	(0.7)
New York (excludes New York City)	83,115	(44.8)	420	(0.5)	102,144	(55.0)	242	(0.2)
North Carolina	114,330	(53.8)	187	(0.2)	97,851	(46.0)	347	(0.4)
North Dakota	2,555	(74.2)	0	(0.0)	887	(25.8)	2	(0.2)
Ohio	43,957	(72.6)	276	(0.6)	16,592	(27.4)	104	(0.6)
Oklahoma	16,159	(74.6)	47	(0.3)	5,501	(25.4)	91	(1.7)
Pennsylvania								
Philadelphia	72,111	(88.2)	226	(0.3)	9,635	(11.8)	161	(1.7)
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	68,024	(79.7)	172	(0.3)	15,638	(18.3)	84	(0.5)
Rhode Island	457	(21.0)	5	(1.1)	1,679	(77.1)	10	(0.6)
South Carolina	70,673	(88.3)	95	(0.1)	8,844	(11.0)	105	(1.2)
South Dakota	505	(40.7)	1	(0.2)	735	(59.3)	2	(0.3)
Tennessee	125,418	(86.0)	738	(0.6)	20,449	(14.0)	101	(0.5)
Texas								
Houston	65,093	(92.8)	35	(0.1)	5,040	(7.2)	119	(2.4)
Texas (excludes Houston)	133,904	(62.4)	693	(0.5)	80,635	(37.6)	642	(0.8)
Utah	4,851	(61.7)	35	(0.7)	3,012	(38.3)	17	(0.6)
Vermont	2,230	(72.4)	4	(0.2)	849	(27.6)	1	(0.1)
Virginia	58,198	(83.4)	166	(0.3)	11,616	(16.6)	90	(0.8)
Washington	5,800	(38.2)	57	(1.0)	9,386	(61.8)	79	(0.8)
West Virginia	3,583	(70.1)	7	(0.2)	1,528	(29.9)	5	(0.3)
Wisconsin	6,534	(45.9)	25	(0.4)	7,706	(54.1)	70	(0.9)
Wyoming	3,808	(94.6)	0	(0.0)	216	(5.4)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico	24,497	(73.6)	414	(1.7)	8,794	(26.4)	69	(0.8)
U.S. Virgin Islands	2,247	(60.5)	1	(0.0)	1,470	(39.5)	1	(0.1)
Total	2,297,501	(69.9)	9,994	(0.4)	985,611	(30.0)	6,976	(0.7)

Table 3. HIV testing and care continuum for persons identified as previously HIV-positive for 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	Previous HIV-positive persons		Already in HIV medical care		Linkage to HIV medical care within any medical timeframe ^a						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^{a,b}					
	All testing events	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(% in care)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Alabama	100,182	235	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	0	0	235	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	235	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Alaska	2,690	2	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
Arizona	26,438	73	(0.3)	1	(1.4)	66	5	1	(1.4)	(91.7)	(93.0)	0	1	71	(98.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Arkansas	49,222	13	(0.0)	1	(7.7)	3	2	7	(58.3)	(25.0)	(60.0)	1	1	10	(83.3)	(8.3)	(50.0)
California																	
Los Angeles	116,585	253	(0.2)	15	(5.9)	177	25	36	(15.1)	(74.4)	(87.6)	97	9	132	(55.5)	(40.8)	(91.5)
San Francisco	47,824	391	(0.8)	3	(0.8)	221	14	153	(39.4)	(57.0)	(94.0)	13	1	374	(96.4)	(3.4)	(92.9)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	91,893	92	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	65	24	3	(3.3)	(70.7)	(73.0)	47	19	26	(28.3)	(51.1)	(71.2)
Colorado	11,405	31	(0.3)	7	(22.6)	22	2	0	(0.0)	(91.7)	(91.7)	16	1	7	(29.2)	(66.7)	(94.1)
Connecticut	26,805	13	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	6	1	(7.7)	(46.2)	(50.0)	4	1	8	(61.5)	(30.8)	(80.0)
Delaware	10,856	11	(0.1)	2	(18.2)	8	1	0	(0.0)	(88.9)	(88.9)	8	0	1	(11.1)	(88.9)	(100.0)
District of Columbia	113,789	136	(0.1)	29	(21.3)	41	25	41	(38.3)	(38.3)	(62.1)	26	17	64	(59.8)	(24.3)	(60.5)
Florida	407,086	1,598	(0.4)	0	(0.0)	1,255	330	13	(0.8)	(78.5)	(79.2)	1,190	84	324	(20.3)	(74.5)	(93.4)
Georgia																	
Atlanta	35,696	321	(0.9)	6	(1.9)	199	97	19	(6.0)	(63.2)	(67.2)	188	81	46	(14.6)	(59.7)	(69.9)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	86,053	103	(0.1)	10	(9.7)	49	11	33	(35.5)	(52.7)	(81.7)	42	8	43	(46.2)	(45.2)	(84.0)
Hawaii	6,930	1	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Idaho	4,564	3	(0.1)	2	(66.7)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Illinois																	
Chicago	64,261	116	(0.2)	38	(32.8)	25	5	48	(61.5)	(32.1)	(83.3)	25	2	51	(65.4)	(32.1)	(92.6)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	6,239	6	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	0	5	1	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Indiana	14,329	7	(0.0)	1	(14.3)	1	1	4	(66.7)	(16.7)	(50.0)	1	2	3	(50.0)	(16.7)	(33.3)

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	Previous HIV-positive persons	Already in HIV medical care			Linkage to HIV medical care within any medical timeframe ^a						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^{a,b}					
	All testing events	No.	(Positive %)	No.	(% in care)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	Missing /invalid (%)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Iowa	5,695	2	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Kansas	28,240	18	(0.1)	1	(5.6)	7	5	5	(29.4)	(41.2)	(58.3)	3	2	12	(70.6)	(17.6)	(60.0)
Kentucky	28,251	13	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	2	5	(38.5)	(46.2)	(75.0)	6	0	7	(53.8)	(46.2)	(100.0)
Louisiana	97,476	142	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	117	24	1	(0.7)	(82.4)	(83.0)	0	24	118	(83.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Maine	3,631	3	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	1	0	(0.0)	(66.7)	(66.7)
Maryland																	
Baltimore	46,106	110	(0.2)	71	(64.5)	28	7	4	(10.3)	(71.8)	(80.0)	25	2	12	(30.8)	(64.1)	(92.6)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	57,844	126	(0.2)	38	(30.2)	57	22	9	(10.2)	(64.8)	(72.2)	27	22	39	(44.3)	(30.7)	(55.1)
Massachusetts	66,458	247	(0.4)	11	(4.5)	92	116	28	(11.9)	(39.0)	(44.2)	92	0	144	(61.0)	(39.0)	(100.0)
Minnesota	13,828	15	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	5	7	3	(20.0)	(33.3)	(41.7)	4	1	10	(66.7)	(26.7)	(80.0)
Mississippi	83,319	470	(0.6)	110	(23.4)	194	13	153	(42.5)	(53.9)	(93.7)	191	4	165	(45.8)	(53.1)	(97.9)
Missouri	88,514	85	(0.1)	15	(17.6)	55	15	0	(0.0)	(78.6)	(78.6)	51	12	7	(10.0)	(72.9)	(81.0)
Montana	2,189	2	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
Nebraska	9,732	2	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Nevada	21,685	60	(0.3)	4	(6.7)	47	8	1	(1.8)	(83.9)	(85.5)	47	3	6	(10.7)	(83.9)	(94.0)
New Hampshire	1,081	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
New Jersey	66,884	108	(0.2)	8	(7.4)	73	21	6	(6.0)	(73.0)	(77.7)	69	10	21	(21.0)	(69.0)	(87.3)
New Mexico	7,481	14	(0.2)	1	(7.1)	9	3	1	(7.7)	(69.2)	(75.0)	9	0	4	(30.8)	(69.2)	(100.0)
New York																	
New York City	114,316	98	(0.1)	9	(9.2)	48	23	18	(20.2)	(53.9)	(67.6)	11	7	71	(79.8)	(12.4)	(61.1)
New York (excludes New York City)	185,726	373	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	323	3	47	(12.6)	(86.6)	(99.1)	239	48	86	(23.1)	(64.1)	(83.3)
North Carolina	212,537	210	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	0	0	210	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	210	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
North Dakota	3,442	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Ohio	60,549	65	(0.1)	3	(4.6)	27	8	27	(43.5)	(43.5)	(77.1)	10	3	49	(79.0)	(16.1)	(76.9)
Oklahoma	21,660	42	(0.2)	4	(9.5)	7	31	0	(0.0)	(18.4)	(18.4)	6	0	32	(84.2)	(15.8)	(100.0)

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events	Previous HIV-positive persons	Already in HIV medical care		Linkage to HIV medical care within any medical timeframe ^a						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^{a,b}						
	All testing events	(Positive No.	(% in %)	(% in care) No.	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	Missing /invalid (%)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	
Pennsylvania																	
Philadelphia	81,746	84	(0.1)	5	(6.0)	31	34	14	(17.7)	(39.2)	(47.7)	26	11	42	(53.2)	(32.9)	(70.3)
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	85,353	89	(0.1)	7	(7.9)	25	21	36	(43.9)	(30.5)	(54.3)	18	2	62	(75.6)	(22.0)	(90.0)
Rhode Island	2,178	3	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	2	1	0	(0.0)	(66.7)	(66.7)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
South Carolina	80,074	81	(0.1)	22	(27.2)	38	11	10	(16.9)	(64.4)	(77.6)	31	11	17	(28.8)	(52.5)	(73.8)
South Dakota	1,240	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Tennessee	145,867	370	(0.3)	24	(6.5)	42	35	269	(77.7)	(12.1)	(54.5)	5	19	322	(93.1)	(1.4)	(20.8)
Texas																	
Houston	70,133	801	(1.1)	26	(3.2)	186	21	568	(73.3)	(24.0)	(89.9)	140	53	582	(75.1)	(18.1)	(72.5)
Texas (excludes Houston)	214,617	723	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	435	149	139	(19.2)	(60.2)	(74.5)	36	5	682	(94.3)	(5.0)	(87.8)
Utah	7,863	6	(0.1)	2	(33.3)	1	0	3	(75.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)	1	0	3	(75.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)
Vermont	3,079	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Virginia	69,814	51	(0.1)	4	(7.8)	34	3	10	(21.3)	(72.3)	(91.9)	6	2	39	(83.0)	(12.8)	(75.0)
Washington	15,186	104	(0.7)	13	(12.5)	73	13	5	(5.5)	(80.2)	(84.9)	73	4	14	(15.4)	(80.2)	(94.8)
West Virginia	5,111	5	(0.1)	1	(20.0)	2	1	1	(25.0)	(50.0)	(66.7)	0	0	4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wisconsin	14,240	8	(0.1)	4	(50.0)	3	0	1	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)	3	0	1	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)
Wyoming	4,024	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico	33,291	113	(0.3)	46	(40.7)	42	12	13	(19.4)	(62.7)	(77.8)	41	6	20	(29.9)	(61.2)	(87.2)
U.S. Virgin Islands	3,717	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	3,287,024	8,048	(0.2)	546	(6.8)	4,156	1,162	2,184	(29.1)	(55.4)	(78.1)	2,838	479	4,185	(55.8)	(37.8)	(85.6)

^a Persons who reported already being in HIV medical care were excluded from the denominator for both linkage indicators.

^b Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Although this is a required reporting indicator for 2012, data for 13.2% of previous HIV-positive persons in 2012 were reported using the previous version of the testing form. Therefore, these data are represented as missing/invalid data.

Table 4. HIV testing and care continuum, including HIV positivity and linkage to care, for newly identified HIV-positive persons from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positives	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Alabama	100,182	203	(0.2)	0	0	203	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	203	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Alaska	2,690	4	(0.1)	2	2	0	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	2	1	1	(25.0)	(50.0)	(66.7)
Arizona	26,438	193	(0.7)	136	33	24	(12.4)	(70.5)	(80.5)	0	9	184	(95.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Arkansas	49,222	580	(1.2)	11	420	149	(25.7)	(1.9)	(2.6)	2	1	577	(99.5)	(0.3)	(66.7)
California															
Los Angeles	116,585	1,029	(0.9)	599	142	288	(28.0)	(58.2)	(80.8)	287	30	712	(69.2)	(27.9)	(90.5)
San Francisco	47,824	261	(0.5)	131	88	42	(16.1)	(50.2)	(59.8)	95	2	164	(62.8)	(36.4)	(97.9)
California (excludes Los Angeles and San Francisco)	91,893	416	(0.5)	308	102	6	(1.4)	(74.0)	(75.1)	251	47	118	(28.4)	(60.3)	(84.2)
Colorado	11,405	104	(0.9)	99	5	0	(0.0)	(95.2)	(95.2)	89	6	9	(8.7)	(85.6)	(93.7)
Connecticut	26,805	68	(0.3)	37	19	12	(17.6)	(54.4)	(66.1)	32	3	33	(48.5)	(47.1)	(91.4)
Delaware	10,856	45	(0.4)	37	7	1	(2.2)	(82.2)	(84.1)	36	4	5	(11.1)	(80.0)	(90.0)
District of Columbia	113,789	659	(0.6)	342	143	174	(26.4)	(51.9)	(70.5)	231	58	370	(56.1)	(35.1)	(79.9)
Florida	407,086	2,591	(0.6)	1,681	750	160	(6.2)	(64.9)	(69.1)	1,573	170	848	(32.7)	(60.7)	(90.2)
Georgia															
Atlanta	35,696	602	(1.7)	314	207	81	(13.5)	(52.2)	(60.3)	289	95	218	(36.2)	(48.0)	(75.3)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	86,053	393	(0.5)	188	73	132	(33.6)	(47.8)	(72.0)	142	35	216	(55.0)	(36.1)	(80.2)
Hawaii	6,930	25	(0.4)	17	5	3	(12.0)	(68.0)	(77.3)	17	0	8	(32.0)	(68.0)	(100.0)
Idaho	4,564	15	(0.3)	6	1	8	(53.3)	(40.0)	(85.7)	5	0	10	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)
Illinois															
Chicago	64,261	372	(0.6)	157	39	176	(47.3)	(42.2)	(80.1)	155	17	200	(53.8)	(41.7)	(90.1)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	6,239	99	(1.6)	6	23	70	(70.7)	(6.1)	(20.7)	5	3	91	(91.9)	(5.1)	(62.5)
Indiana	14,329	103	(0.7)	24	21	58	(56.3)	(23.3)	(53.3)	24	48	31	(30.1)	(23.3)	(33.3)
Iowa	5,695	29	(0.5)	16	3	10	(34.5)	(55.2)	(84.2)	16	2	11	(37.9)	(55.2)	(88.9)
Kansas	28,240	73	(0.3)	41	13	19	(26.0)	(56.2)	(75.9)	39	2	32	(43.8)	(53.4)	(95.1)
Kentucky	28,251	128	(0.5)	20	54	54	(42.2)	(15.6)	(27.0)	18	1	109	(85.2)	(14.1)	(94.7)

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positives	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Louisiana	97,476	272	(0.3)	179	74	19	(7.0)	(65.8)	(70.8)	0	74	198	(72.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Maine	3,631	8	(0.2)	7	1	0	(0.0)	(87.5)	(87.5)	7	1	0	(0.0)	(87.5)	(87.5)
Maryland															
Baltimore	46,106	381	(0.8)	176	185	20	(5.2)	(46.2)	(48.8)	166	78	137	(36.0)	(43.6)	(68.0)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	57,844	286	(0.5)	107	127	52	(18.2)	(37.4)	(45.7)	80	71	135	(47.2)	(28.0)	(53.0)
Massachusetts	66,458	122	(0.2)	53	54	15	(12.3)	(43.4)	(49.5)	53	0	69	(56.6)	(43.4)	(100.0)
Minnesota	13,828	127	(0.9)	51	41	35	(27.6)	(40.2)	(55.4)	50	14	63	(49.6)	(39.4)	(78.1)
Mississippi	83,319	413	(0.5)	253	5	155	(37.5)	(61.3)	(98.1)	251	1	161	(39.0)	(60.8)	(99.6)
Missouri	88,514	183	(0.2)	136	41	6	(3.3)	(74.3)	(76.8)	126	40	17	(9.3)	(68.9)	(75.9)
Montana	2,189	4	(0.2)	3	1	0	(0.0)	(75.0)	(75.0)	3	0	1	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)
Nebraska	9,732	18	(0.2)	12	2	4	(22.2)	(66.7)	(85.7)	7	1	10	(55.6)	(38.9)	(87.5)
Nevada	21,685	184	(0.8)	126	53	5	(2.7)	(68.5)	(70.4)	124	9	51	(27.7)	(67.4)	(93.2)
New Hampshire	1,081	7	(0.6)	5	0	2	(28.6)	(71.4)	(100.0)	5	0	2	(28.6)	(71.4)	(100.0)
New Jersey	66,884	387	(0.6)	205	127	55	(14.2)	(53.0)	(61.7)	175	33	179	(46.3)	(45.2)	(84.1)
New Mexico	7,481	50	(0.7)	29	17	4	(8.0)	(58.0)	(63.0)	23	6	21	(42.0)	(46.0)	(79.3)
New York															
New York City	114,316	593	(0.5)	369	113	111	(18.7)	(62.2)	(76.6)	179	68	346	(58.3)	(30.2)	(72.5)
New York (excludes New York City)	185,726	662	(0.4)	553	7	102	(15.4)	(83.5)	(98.8)	435	89	138	(20.8)	(65.7)	(83.0)
North Carolina	212,537	537	(0.3)	0	0	537	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	537	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
North Dakota	3,442	2	(0.1)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Ohio	60,549	380	(0.6)	214	82	84	(22.1)	(56.3)	(72.3)	114	31	235	(61.8)	(30.0)	(78.6)
Oklahoma	21,660	138	(0.6)	17	121	0	(0.0)	(12.3)	(12.3)	11	6	121	(87.7)	(8.0)	(64.7)
Pennsylvania															
Philadelphia	81,746	387	(0.5)	214	130	43	(11.1)	(55.3)	(62.2)	171	66	150	(38.8)	(44.2)	(72.2)
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	85,353	256	(0.3)	81	74	101	(39.5)	(31.6)	(52.3)	39	10	207	(80.9)	(15.2)	(79.6)
Rhode Island	2,178	15	(0.7)	9	3	3	(20.0)	(60.0)	(75.0)	5	0	10	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)

CDC-funded jurisdiction	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positives	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
South Carolina	80,074	200	(0.2)	98	51	51	(25.5)	(49.0)	(65.8)	85	20	95	(47.5)	(42.5)	(81.0)
South Dakota	1,240	3	(0.2)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)	2	0	1	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
Tennessee	145,867	839	(0.6)	220	242	377	(44.9)	(26.2)	(47.6)	52	113	674	(80.3)	(6.2)	(31.5)
Texas															
Houston	70,133	154	(0.2)	8	41	105	(68.2)	(5.2)	(16.3)	8	1	145	(94.2)	(5.2)	(88.9)
Texas (excludes Houston)	214,617	1,335	(0.6)	667	359	309	(23.1)	(50.0)	(65.0)	28	5	1,302	(97.5)	(2.1)	(84.8)
Utah	7,863	52	(0.7)	22	6	24	(46.2)	(42.3)	(78.6)	18	2	32	(61.5)	(34.6)	(90.0)
Vermont	3,079	5	(0.2)	2	1	2	(40.0)	(40.0)	(66.7)	2	0	3	(60.0)	(40.0)	(100.0)
Virginia	69,814	256	(0.4)	139	45	72	(28.1)	(54.3)	(75.5)	29	19	208	(81.3)	(11.3)	(60.4)
Washington	15,186	136	(0.9)	99	23	14	(10.3)	(72.8)	(81.1)	96	11	29	(21.3)	(70.6)	(89.7)
West Virginia	5,111	12	(0.2)	5	2	5	(41.7)	(41.7)	(71.4)	0	0	12	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wisconsin	14,240	95	(0.7)	69	17	9	(9.5)	(72.6)	(80.2)	69	1	25	(26.3)	(72.6)	(98.6)
Wyoming ^b	4,024	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puerto Rico	33,291	483	(1.5)	397	64	22	(4.6)	(82.2)	(86.1)	393	18	72	(14.9)	(81.4)	(95.6)
U.S. Virgin Islands	3,717	2	(0.1)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
Total	3,287,024	16,976	(0.5)	8,702	4,259	4,015	(23.7)	(51.3)	(67.1)	6,117	1,322	9,537	(56.2)	(36.0)	(82.2)

^a Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Although this is a required reporting indicator for 2012, data for 15.6% of newly identified HIV-positive persons in 2012 were reported using the previous version of the testing form. Therefore, these data are represented as missing/invalid data.

^b No new HIV-positive persons were identified in Wyoming. Therefore, linkage data are not applicable.

Table 5. HIV testing and care continuum, including partner and HIV prevention services, for newly identified HIV-positive persons from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

CDC-funded Jurisdiction	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Alabama	2	1	200	(98.5)	(1.0)	(66.7)	0	1	202	(99.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	3	0	200	(98.5)	(1.5)	(100.0)
Alaska	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	3	0	(0.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)
Arizona	161	12	20	(10.4)	(83.4)	(93.1)	125	17	51	(26.4)	(64.8)	(88.0)	103	40	50	(25.9)	(53.4)	(72.0)
Arkansas	154	425	1	(0.2)	(26.6)	(26.6)	3	425	152	(26.2)	(0.5)	(0.7)	8	423	149	(25.7)	(1.4)	(1.9)
California																		
Los Angeles	736	27	266	(25.9)	(71.5)	(96.5)	0	47	982	(95.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	552	158	319	(31.0)	(53.6)	(77.7)
San Francisco	184	17	60	(23.0)	(70.5)	(91.5)	38	28	195	(74.7)	(14.6)	(57.6)	237	16	8	(3.1)	(90.8)	(93.7)
California (excludes Los Angeles / San Francisco)	354	62	0	(0.0)	(85.1)	(85.1)	98	303	15	(3.6)	(23.6)	(24.4)	346	62	8	(1.9)	(83.2)	(84.8)
Colorado	95	9	0	(0.0)	(91.3)	(91.3)	86	12	6	(5.8)	(82.7)	(87.8)	96	8	0	(0.0)	(92.3)	(92.3)
Connecticut	55	10	3	(4.4)	(80.9)	(84.6)	32	20	16	(23.5)	(47.1)	(61.5)	53	12	3	(4.4)	(77.9)	(81.5)
Delaware	41	4	0	(0.0)	(91.1)	(91.1)	33	4	8	(17.8)	(73.3)	(89.2)	13	32	0	(0.0)	(28.9)	(28.9)
District of Columbia	354	305	0	(0.0)	(53.7)	(53.7)	230	327	102	(15.5)	(34.9)	(41.3)	408	251	0	(0.0)	(61.9)	(61.9)
Florida	2,352	15	224	(8.6)	(90.8)	(99.4)	1,999	442	150	(5.8)	(77.2)	(81.9)	1,701	463	427	(16.5)	(65.7)	(78.6)
Georgia																		
Atlanta	399	166	37	(6.1)	(66.3)	(70.6)	234	171	197	(32.7)	(38.9)	(57.8)	458	105	39	(6.5)	(76.1)	(81.3)
Georgia (excludes Atlanta)	319	62	12	(3.1)	(81.2)	(83.7)	214	90	89	(22.6)	(54.5)	(70.4)	310	70	13	(3.3)	(78.9)	(81.6)
Hawaii	11	14	0	(0.0)	(44.0)	(44.0)	9	16	0	(0.0)	(36.0)	(36.0)	23	2	0	(0.0)	(92.0)	(92.0)
Idaho	15	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	9	0	6	(40.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)	11	4	0	(0.0)	(73.3)	(73.3)
Illinois																		
Chicago	204	37	131	(35.2)	(54.8)	(84.6)	35	39	298	(80.1)	(9.4)	(47.3)	167	13	192	(51.6)	(44.9)	(92.8)

CDC-funded Jurisdiction	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter- viewed	Not inter- viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Illinois (excludes Chicago)	85	14	0	(0.0)	(85.9)	(85.9)	72	27	0	(0.0)	(72.7)	(72.7)	69	22	8	(8.1)	(69.7)	(75.8)
Indiana	59	13	31	(30.1)	(57.3)	(81.9)	0	13	90	(87.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28	44	31	(30.1)	(27.2)	(38.9)
Iowa	23	2	4	(13.8)	(79.3)	(92.0)	20	2	7	(24.1)	(69.0)	(90.9)	23	2	4	(13.8)	(79.3)	(92.0)
Kansas	72	1	0	(0.0)	(98.6)	(98.6)	70	3	0	(0.0)	(95.9)	(95.9)	53	20	0	(0.0)	(72.6)	(72.6)
Kentucky	90	30	8	(6.3)	(70.3)	(75.0)	57	35	36	(28.1)	(44.5)	(62.0)	92	24	12	(9.4)	(71.9)	(79.3)
Louisiana	161	76	35	(12.9)	(59.2)	(67.9)	0	76	196	(72.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	1	244	(89.7)	(9.9)	(96.4)
Maine	8	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	6	1	1	(12.5)	(75.0)	(85.7)	7	0	1	(12.5)	(87.5)	(100.0)
Maryland																		
Baltimore	205	133	43	(11.3)	(53.8)	(60.7)	154	189	38	(10.0)	(40.4)	(44.9)	88	0	293	(76.9)	(23.1)	(100.0)
Maryland (excludes Baltimore)	165	63	58	(20.3)	(57.7)	(72.4)	105	112	69	(24.1)	(36.7)	(48.4)	64	0	222	(77.6)	(22.4)	(100.0)
Massachusetts	59	46	17	(13.9)	(48.4)	(56.2)	25	72	25	(20.5)	(20.5)	(25.8)	0	0	122	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Minnesota	110	14	3	(2.4)	(86.6)	(88.7)	77	22	28	(22.0)	(60.6)	(77.8)	119	6	2	(1.6)	(93.7)	(95.2)
Mississippi	260	1	152	(36.8)	(63.0)	(99.6)	94	1	318	(77.0)	(22.8)	(98.9)	255	2	156	(37.8)	(61.7)	(99.2)
Missouri	163	20	0	(0.0)	(89.1)	(89.1)	140	41	2	(1.1)	(76.5)	(77.3)	163	20	0	(0.0)	(89.1)	(89.1)
Montana	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	3	(75.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)	4	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Nebraska	16	1	1	(5.6)	(88.9)	(94.1)	5	1	12	(66.7)	(27.8)	(83.3)	17	0	1	(5.6)	(94.4)	(100.0)
Nevada	140	40	4	(2.2)	(76.1)	(77.8)	125	45	14	(7.6)	(67.9)	(73.5)	131	46	7	(3.8)	(71.2)	(74.0)
New Hampshire	7	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	7	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	7	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
New Jersey	92	262	33	(8.5)	(23.8)	(26.0)	49	272	66	(17.1)	(12.7)	(15.3)	156	204	27	(7.0)	(40.3)	(43.3)
New Mexico	41	9	0	(0.0)	(82.0)	(82.0)	33	12	5	(10.0)	(66.0)	(73.3)	28	21	1	(2.0)	(56.0)	(57.1)
New York																		
New York City	358	84	151	(25.5)	(60.4)	(81.0)	155	95	343	(57.8)	(26.1)	(62.0)	261	82	250	(42.2)	(44.0)	(76.1)

CDC-funded Jurisdiction	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
New York (excludes New York City)	476	101	85	(12.8)	(71.9)	(82.5)	0	101	561	(84.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	469	107	86	(13.0)	(70.8)	(81.4)
North Carolina	537	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	537	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	537	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
North Dakota	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Ohio	336	27	17	(4.5)	(88.4)	(92.6)	173	31	176	(46.3)	(45.5)	(84.8)	335	27	18	(4.7)	(88.2)	(92.5)
Oklahoma	72	66	0	(0.0)	(52.2)	(52.2)	30	66	42	(30.4)	(21.7)	(31.3)	70	68	0	(0.0)	(50.7)	(50.7)
Pennsylvania																		
Philadelphia	249	134	4	(1.0)	(64.3)	(65.0)	106	218	63	(16.3)	(27.4)	(32.7)	264	109	14	(3.6)	(68.2)	(70.8)
Pennsylvania (excludes Philadelphia)	99	61	96	(37.5)	(38.7)	(61.9)	58	62	136	(53.1)	(22.7)	(48.3)	118	76	62	(24.2)	(46.1)	(60.8)
Rhode Island	7	5	3	(20.0)	(46.7)	(58.3)	2	6	7	(46.7)	(13.3)	(25.0)	5	8	2	(13.3)	(33.3)	(38.5)
South Carolina	161	18	21	(10.5)	(80.5)	(89.9)	127	30	43	(21.5)	(63.5)	(80.9)	99	78	23	(11.5)	(49.5)	(55.9)
South Dakota	3	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	2	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)	1	2	0	(0.0)	(33.3)	(33.3)
Tennessee	462	51	326	(38.9)	(55.1)	(90.1)	31	53	755	(90.0)	(3.7)	(36.9)	469	45	325	(38.7)	(55.9)	(91.2)
Texas																		
Houston	129	5	20	(13.0)	(83.8)	(96.3)	103	21	30	(19.5)	(66.9)	(83.1)	133	1	20	(13.0)	(86.4)	(99.3)
Texas (excludes Houston)	176	59	1,100	(82.4)	(13.2)	(74.9)	162	63	1,110	(83.1)	(12.1)	(72.0)	126	110	1,099	(82.3)	(9.4)	(53.4)
Utah	30	0	22	(42.3)	(57.7)	(100.0)	26	0	26	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	30	0	22	(42.3)	(57.7)	(100.0)
Vermont	2	2	1	(20.0)	(40.0)	(50.0)	0	3	2	(40.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	3	1	1	(20.0)	(60.0)	(75.0)
Virginia	214	30	12	(4.7)	(83.6)	(87.7)	29	30	197	(77.0)	(11.3)	(49.2)	184	62	10	(3.9)	(71.9)	(74.8)
Washington	126	6	4	(2.9)	(92.6)	(95.5)	108	19	9	(6.6)	(79.4)	(85.0)	36	97	3	(2.2)	(26.5)	(27.1)
West Virginia	7	3	2	(16.7)	(58.3)	(70.0)	0	3	9	(75.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	8	2	2	(16.7)	(66.7)	(80.0)
Wisconsin	80	14	1	(1.1)	(84.2)	(85.1)	68	19	8	(8.4)	(71.6)	(78.2)	56	38	1	(1.1)	(58.9)	(59.6)
Puerto Rico	431	49	3	(0.6)	(89.2)	(89.8)	410	60	13	(2.7)	(84.9)	(87.2)	374	106	3	(0.6)	(77.4)	(77.9)
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	1	0	1	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)

CDC-funded Jurisdiction	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter- viewed	Not inter- viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Total	11,158	2,606	3,212	(18.9)	(65.7)	(81.1)	5,781	3,746	7,449	(43.9)	(34.1)	(60.7)	8,865	3,093	5,018	(29.6)	(52.2)	(74.1)

^a Interview for partner services was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Therefore, these data are represented as missing/invalid data.

Note: No new HIV-positive persons were identified in Wyoming so Wyoming is not included in this table, as partner services and prevention services data are not applicable.

Table 6. HIV testing and care continuum of testing events, including HIV positivity and linkage to care, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive persons from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

Demographic characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Age at test (years)															
<13	5,133	18	(0.4)	6	5	7	(38.9)	(33.3)	(54.5)	4	1	13	(72.2)	(22.2)	(80.0)
13–19	303,523	606	(0.2)	288	144	174	(28.7)	(47.5)	(66.7)	214	56	336	(55.4)	(35.3)	(79.3)
20–29	1,346,543	6,710	(0.5)	3,406	1,642	1,662	(24.8)	(50.8)	(67.5)	2,334	556	3,820	(56.9)	(34.8)	(80.8)
30–39	725,598	4,083	(0.6)	2,186	987	910	(22.3)	(53.5)	(68.9)	1,475	279	2,329	(57.0)	(36.1)	(84.1)
40–49	463,353	3,212	(0.7)	1,640	816	756	(23.5)	(51.1)	(66.8)	1,216	236	1,760	(54.8)	(37.9)	(83.7)
50+	423,382	2,296	(0.5)	1,152	651	493	(21.5)	(50.2)	(63.9)	857	191	1,248	(54.4)	(37.3)	(81.8)
Missing/invalid	19,492	51	(0.3)	24	14	13	(25.5)	(47.1)	(63.2)	17	3	31	(60.8)	(33.3)	(85.0)
Gender															
Male	1,574,184	13,333	(0.8)	6,954	3,354	3,025	(22.7)	(52.2)	(67.5)	4,865	1,024	7,444	(55.8)	(36.5)	(82.6)
Female	1,679,449	3,304	(0.2)	1,591	825	888	(26.9)	(48.2)	(65.9)	1,158	265	1,881	(56.9)	(35.0)	(81.4)
Other	8,740	61	(0.7)	31	22	8	(13.1)	(50.8)	(58.5)	0	19	42	(68.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Declined/not asked	2,831	13	(0.5)	7	4	2	(15.4)	(53.8)	(63.6)	4	1	8	(61.5)	(30.8)	(80.0)
Missing/invalid	10,068	59	(0.6)	16	9	34	(57.6)	(27.1)	(64.0)	15	0	44	(74.6)	(25.4)	(100.0)
Race/ethnicity															
White	895,814	3,523	(0.4)	1,851	907	765	(21.7)	(52.5)	(67.1)	1,292	218	2,013	(57.1)	(36.7)	(85.6)
Black or African American	1,444,796	8,884	(0.6)	4,138	2,347	2,399	(27.0)	(46.6)	(63.8)	2,969	800	5,115	(57.6)	(33.4)	(78.8)
Hispanic or Latino	686,757	3,497	(0.5)	2,219	678	600	(17.2)	(63.5)	(76.6)	1,577	204	1,716	(49.1)	(45.1)	(88.5)
Asian	62,832	236	(0.4)	133	60	43	(18.2)	(56.4)	(68.9)	95	21	120	(50.8)	(40.3)	(81.9)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16,566	87	(0.5)	33	31	23	(26.4)	(37.9)	(51.6)	22	9	56	(64.4)	(25.3)	(71.0)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8,148	41	(0.5)	24	8	9	(22.0)	(58.5)	(75.0)	17	2	22	(53.7)	(41.5)	(89.5)
Multi-race	22,413	149	(0.7)	88	38	23	(15.4)	(59.1)	(69.8)	62	12	75	(50.3)	(41.6)	(83.8)
Declined	52,456	187	(0.4)	113	59	15	(8.0)	(60.4)	(65.7)	20	46	121	(64.7)	(10.7)	(30.3)

Demographic characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Don't know/not asked	88,214	334	(0.4)	103	131	100	(29.9)	(30.8)	(44.0)	63	10	261	(78.1)	(18.9)	(86.3)
Missing/invalid	9,028	38	(0.4)	0	0	38	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	38	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Region															
Northeast	637,257	2,510	(0.4)	1,535	529	446	(17.8)	(61.2)	(74.4)	1,103	270	1,137	(45.3)	(43.9)	(80.3)
Midwest	310,309	1,484	(0.5)	730	282	472	(31.8)	(49.2)	(72.1)	609	159	716	(48.2)	(41.0)	(79.3)
South	1,935,693	10,024	(0.5)	4,462	2,906	2,656	(26.5)	(44.5)	(60.6)	3,001	752	6,271	(62.6)	(29.9)	(80.0)
West	366,757	2,473	(0.7)	1,577	478	418	(16.9)	(63.8)	(76.7)	1,010	123	1,340	(54.2)	(40.8)	(89.1)
U.S. dependent areas	37,008	485	(1.3)	398	64	23	(4.7)	(82.1)	(86.1)	394	18	73	(15.1)	(81.2)	(95.6)
Testing site type															
Health care facilities including correctional facility clinics	2,297,501	9,994	(0.4)	5,154	2,440	2,400	(24.0)	(51.6)	(67.9)	3,635	816	5,543	(55.5)	(36.4)	(81.7)
Non-health care facilities	985,611	6,976	(0.7)	3,547	1,817	1,612	(23.1)	(50.8)	(66.1)	2,481	506	3,989	(57.2)	(35.6)	(83.1)
Other facilities	2	0	(0.0)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missing/invalid	3,910	6	(0.2)	1	2	3	(50.0)	(16.7)	(33.3)	1	0	5	(83.3)	(16.7)	(100.0)
Target population (not required for persons who test negative in health care settings)															
Men who have sex with men and injection drug use	6,387	237	(3.7)	142	53	42	(17.7)	(59.9)	(72.8)	106	23	108	(45.6)	(44.7)	(82.2)
Men who have sex with men	234,776	7,244	(3.1)	4,209	1,587	1,448	(20.0)	(58.1)	(72.6)	3,224	572	3,448	(47.6)	(44.5)	(84.9)
Transgender and injection drug use	515	16	(3.1)	7	2	7	(43.8)	(43.8)	(77.8)	4	1	11	(68.8)	(25.0)	(80.0)
Transgender	11,237	190	(1.7)	96	43	51	(26.8)	(50.5)	(69.1)	71	12	107	(56.3)	(37.4)	(85.5)
Injection drug use	76,408	373	(0.5)	145	130	98	(26.3)	(38.9)	(52.7)	111	47	215	(57.6)	(29.8)	(70.3)
Heterosexual males	609,741	2,557	(0.4)	1,267	645	645	(25.2)	(49.6)	(66.3)	975	276	1,306	(51.1)	(38.1)	(77.9)
Heterosexual females	877,437	2,202	(0.3)	1,172	495	535	(24.3)	(53.2)	(70.3)	904	203	1,095	(49.7)	(41.1)	(81.7)
Not asked/no risk/missing/invalid ^b	1,470,523	4,157	(0.3)	1,664	1,304	1,189	(28.6)	(40.0)	(56.1)	722	188	3,247	(78.1)	(17.4)	(79.3)

Demographic characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Rapid test used in testing event															
Yes	1,856,530	11,934	(0.6)	6,614	2,839	2,481	(20.8)	(55.4)	(70.0)	4,583	1,023	6,328	(53.0)	(38.4)	(81.8)
No	1,420,827	5,036	(0.4)	2,088	1,420	1,528	(30.3)	(41.5)	(59.5)	1,534	299	3,203	(63.6)	(30.5)	(83.7)
Missing/invalid	9,667	6	(0.1)	0	0	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	3,287,024	16,976	(0.5)	8,702	4,259	4,015	(23.7)	(51.3)	(67.1)	6,117	1,322	9,537	(56.2)	(36.0)	(82.2)

^a Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Although this is a required reporting indicator for 2012, data for 15.6% of newly identified HIV-positive persons in 2012 were reported using the previous version of the testing form. Therefore, these data are represented as missing/invalid data.

^b Data to identify target populations are required for all testing events conducted in non-health care settings but are only required for HIV-positive persons from health care settings.

Table 7. HIV testing and care continuum, including partner and HIV prevention services, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive persons from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

Demographic characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Age at test (years)																		
<13	9	8	1	(5.6)	(50.0)	(52.9)	4	8	6	(33.3)	(22.2)	(33.3)	7	7	4	(22.2)	(38.9)	(50.0)
13–19	422	82	102	(16.8)	(69.6)	(83.7)	225	118	263	(43.4)	(37.1)	(65.6)	314	91	201	(33.2)	(51.8)	(77.5)
20–29	4,594	882	1,234	(18.4)	(68.5)	(83.9)	2,363	1,277	3,070	(45.8)	(35.2)	(64.9)	3,573	1,151	1,986	(29.6)	(53.2)	(75.6)
30–39	2,665	616	802	(19.6)	(65.3)	(81.2)	1,366	891	1,826	(44.7)	(33.5)	(60.5)	2,147	777	1,159	(28.4)	(52.6)	(73.4)
40–49	2,045	548	619	(19.3)	(63.7)	(78.9)	1,046	790	1,376	(42.8)	(32.6)	(57.0)	1,657	595	960	(29.9)	(51.6)	(73.6)
50+	1,389	462	445	(19.4)	(60.5)	(75.0)	753	649	894	(38.9)	(32.8)	(53.7)	1,144	459	693	(30.2)	(49.8)	(71.4)
Missing/invalid	34	8	9	(17.6)	(66.7)	(81.0)	24	13	14	(27.5)	(47.1)	(64.9)	23	13	15	(29.4)	(45.1)	(63.9)
Gender																		
Male	8,848	1,987	2,498	(18.7)	(66.4)	(81.7)	4,558	2,872	5,903	(44.3)	(34.2)	(61.3)	7,138	2,412	3,783	(28.4)	(53.5)	(74.7)
Female	2,049	574	681	(20.6)	(62.0)	(78.1)	1,102	804	1,398	(42.3)	(33.4)	(57.8)	1,571	584	1,149	(34.8)	(47.5)	(72.9)
Other	60	1	0	(0.0)	(98.4)	(98.4)	52	8	1	(1.6)	(85.2)	(86.7)	7	45	9	(14.8)	(11.5)	(13.5)
Declined/ not asked	7	6	0	(0.0)	(53.8)	(53.8)	3	7	3	(23.1)	(23.1)	(30.0)	8	4	1	(7.7)	(61.5)	(66.7)
Missing/invalid	57	2	0	(0.0)	(96.6)	(96.6)	22	3	34	(57.6)	(37.3)	(88.0)	20	6	33	(55.9)	(33.9)	(76.9)
Race/ethnicity																		
White	2,376	501	646	(18.3)	(67.4)	(82.6)	1,234	762	1,527	(43.3)	(35.0)	(61.8)	2,020	697	806	(22.9)	(57.3)	(74.3)
Black or African American	5,759	1,468	1,657	(18.7)	(64.8)	(79.7)	2,942	1,991	3,951	(44.5)	(33.1)	(59.6)	4,410	1,575	2,899	(32.6)	(49.6)	(73.7)
Hispanic or Latino	2,395	391	711	(20.3)	(68.5)	(86.0)	1,382	678	1,437	(41.1)	(39.5)	(67.1)	2,008	583	906	(25.9)	(57.4)	(77.5)
Asian	160	31	45	(19.1)	(67.8)	(83.8)	50	61	125	(53.0)	(21.2)	(45.0)	139	43	54	(22.9)	(58.9)	(76.4)
American Indian or Alaska Native	63	17	7	(8.0)	(72.4)	(78.8)	28	23	36	(41.4)	(32.2)	(54.9)	48	21	18	(20.7)	(55.2)	(69.6)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	28	4	9	(22.0)	(68.3)	(87.5)	14	5	22	(53.7)	(34.1)	(73.7)	23	7	11	(26.8)	(56.1)	(76.7)
Multi-race	118	17	14	(9.4)	(79.2)	(87.4)	66	29	54	(36.2)	(44.3)	(69.5)	86	35	28	(18.8)	(57.7)	(71.1)

Demographic characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Declined	109	54	24	(12.8)	(58.3)	(66.9)	15	61	111	(59.4)	(8.0)	(19.7)	34	10	143	(76.5)	(18.2)	(77.3)
Don't know/not asked	112	123	99	(29.6)	(33.5)	(47.7)	50	136	148	(44.3)	(15.0)	(26.9)	96	122	116	(34.7)	(28.7)	(44.0)
Missing/invalid	38	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	38	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	0	37	(97.4)	(2.6)	(100.0)
Region																		
Northeast	1,412	705	393	(15.7)	(56.3)	(66.7)	440	850	1,220	(48.6)	(17.5)	(34.1)	1,343	599	568	(22.6)	(53.5)	(69.2)
Midwest	1,153	143	188	(12.7)	(77.7)	(89.0)	663	198	623	(42.0)	(44.7)	(77.0)	1,033	194	257	(17.3)	(69.6)	(84.2)
South	6,260	1,513	2,251	(22.5)	(62.5)	(80.5)	3,605	2,139	4,280	(42.7)	(36.0)	(62.8)	4,516	1,737	3,771	(37.6)	(45.1)	(72.2)
West	1,901	196	376	(15.2)	(76.9)	(90.7)	662	499	1,312	(53.1)	(26.8)	(57.0)	1,598	457	418	(16.9)	(64.6)	(77.8)
U.S. dependent areas	432	49	4	(0.8)	(89.1)	(89.8)	411	60	14	(2.9)	(84.7)	(87.3)	375	106	4	(0.8)	(77.3)	(78.0)
Testing site type																		
Health care facilities includes correctional facility clinics	6,581	1,464	1,949	(19.5)	(65.8)	(81.8)	3,539	2,041	4,414	(44.2)	(35.4)	(63.4)	5,304	1,906	2,784	(27.9)	(53.1)	(73.6)
Non-health care facilities	4,574	1,139	1,263	(18.1)	(65.6)	(80.1)	2,242	1,702	3,032	(43.5)	(32.1)	(56.8)	3,561	1,184	2,231	(32.0)	(51.0)	(75.0)
Missing/invalid	3	3	0	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	0	3	3	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	3	3	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Target population (not required for persons who test negative in health care settings)																		
Men who have sex with men, injection drug use	167	33	37	(15.6)	(70.5)	(83.5)	85	62	90	(38.0)	(35.9)	(57.8)	136	52	49	(20.7)	(57.4)	(72.3)
Men who have sex with men	5,644	912	688	(9.5)	(77.9)	(86.1)	3,039	1,463	2,742	(37.9)	(42.0)	(67.5)	4,605	1,241	1,398	(19.3)	(63.6)	(78.8)
Transgender and injection drug use	12	1	3	(18.8)	(75.0)	(92.3)	1	3	12	(75.0)	(6.3)	(25.0)	10	2	4	(25.0)	(62.5)	(83.3)
Transgender	125	35	30	(15.8)	(65.8)	(78.1)	43	49	98	(51.6)	(22.6)	(46.7)	111	40	39	(20.5)	(58.4)	(73.5)
Injection drug use	191	93	89	(23.9)	(51.2)	(67.3)	96	138	139	(37.3)	(25.7)	(41.0)	184	61	128	(34.3)	(49.3)	(75.1)

Demographic characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Heterosexual males	1,786	399	372	(14.5)	(69.8)	(81.7)	957	580	1,020	(39.9)	(37.4)	(62.3)	1,335	420	802	(31.4)	(52.2)	(76.1)
Heterosexual females	1,575	341	286	(13.0)	(71.5)	(82.2)	872	508	822	(37.3)	(39.6)	(63.2)	1,201	370	631	(28.7)	(54.5)	(76.4)
Not asked/no risk/missing/invalid	1,658	792	1,707	(41.1)	(39.9)	(67.7)	688	943	2,526	(60.8)	(16.6)	(42.2)	1,283	907	1,967	(47.3)	(30.9)	(58.6)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	8,157	1,766	2,011	(16.9)	(68.4)	(82.2)	4,184	2,657	5,093	(42.7)	(35.1)	(61.2)	6,826	2,190	2,918	(24.5)	(57.2)	(75.7)
No	2,995	840	1,201	(23.8)	(59.5)	(78.1)	1,594	1,089	2,353	(46.7)	(31.7)	(59.4)	2,039	903	2,094	(41.6)	(40.5)	(69.3)
Missing/invalid	6	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	3	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	0	0	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	11,158	2,606	3,212	(18.9)	(65.7)	(81.1)	5,781	3,746	7,449	(43.9)	(34.1)	(60.7)	8,865	3,093	5,018	(29.6)	(52.2)	(74.1)

^a Interview for partner services was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Therefore, these data are represented as missing/invalid data.

Table 8. HIV testing and care continuum, including HIV positivity and linkage to care, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive persons tested in health care and correctional facilities from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

Demographic characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Age at test (years)															
<13	3,776	12	(0.3)	4	4	4	(33.3)	(33.3)	(50.0)	2	1	9	(75.0)	(16.7)	(66.7)
13–19	217,985	386	(0.2)	174	93	119	(30.8)	(45.1)	(65.2)	137	37	212	(54.9)	(35.5)	(78.7)
20–29	958,133	3,857	(0.4)	1,951	947	959	(24.9)	(50.6)	(67.3)	1,337	360	2,160	(56.0)	(34.7)	(78.8)
30–39	500,913	2,454	(0.5)	1,295	587	572	(23.3)	(52.8)	(68.8)	877	192	1,385	(56.4)	(35.7)	(82.0)
40–49	308,914	1,868	(0.6)	973	454	441	(23.6)	(52.1)	(68.2)	727	131	1,010	(54.1)	(38.9)	(84.7)
50+	294,983	1,384	(0.5)	740	345	299	(21.6)	(53.5)	(68.2)	542	93	749	(54.1)	(39.2)	(85.4)
Missing/invalid	12,797	33	(0.3)	17	10	6	(18.2)	(51.5)	(63.0)	13	2	18	(54.5)	(39.4)	(86.7)
Gender															
Male	986,776	7,586	(0.8)	3,991	1,886	1,709	(22.5)	(52.6)	(67.9)	2,789	619	4,178	(55.1)	(36.8)	(81.8)
Female	1,285,828	2,209	(0.2)	1,073	512	624	(28.2)	(48.6)	(67.7)	802	174	1,233	(55.8)	(36.3)	(82.2)
Other	8,659	61	(0.7)	31	22	8	(13.1)	(50.8)	(58.5)	0	19	42	(68.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Declined/not asked	2,032	9	(0.4)	6	1	2	(22.2)	(66.7)	(85.7)	3	0	6	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)
Missing/invalid	7,753	49	(0.6)	9	8	32	(65.3)	(18.4)	(52.9)	9	0	40	(81.6)	(18.4)	(100.0)
Race/ethnicity															
White	618,163	1,972	(0.3)	1,006	503	463	(23.5)	(51.0)	(66.7)	692	135	1,145	(58.1)	(35.1)	(83.7)
Black or African American	1,035,531	5,488	(0.5)	2,591	1,407	1,490	(27.2)	(47.2)	(64.8)	1,848	523	3,117	(56.8)	(33.7)	(77.9)
Hispanic or Latino	465,098	1,934	(0.4)	1,295	330	309	(16.0)	(67.0)	(79.7)	952	105	877	(45.3)	(49.2)	(90.1)
Asian	41,150	120	(0.3)	68	29	23	(19.2)	(56.7)	(70.1)	44	8	68	(56.7)	(36.7)	(84.6)
American Indian or Alaska Native	8,666	47	(0.5)	22	14	11	(23.4)	(46.8)	(61.1)	16	6	25	(53.2)	(34.0)	(72.7)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	4,462	18	(0.4)	11	2	5	(27.8)	(61.1)	(84.6)	8	1	9	(50.0)	(44.4)	(88.9)
Multi-race	12,422	60	(0.5)	38	14	8	(13.3)	(63.3)	(73.1)	27	7	26	(43.3)	(45.0)	(79.4)
Declined	38,870	96	(0.2)	60	31	5	(5.2)	(62.5)	(65.9)	12	25	59	(61.5)	(12.5)	(32.4)
Don't know/not asked	70,965	253	(0.4)	63	110	80	(31.6)	(24.9)	(36.4)	36	6	211	(83.4)	(14.2)	(85.7)

Demographic characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Missing/invalid	2,174	6	(0.3)	0	0	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Region															
Northeast	404,860	1,440	(0.4)	898	307	235	(16.3)	(62.4)	(74.5)	609	172	659	(45.8)	(42.3)	(78.0)
Midwest	238,772	878	(0.4)	446	164	268	(30.5)	(50.8)	(73.1)	355	94	429	(48.9)	(40.4)	(79.1)
South	1,398,598	5,972	(0.4)	2,590	1,742	1,640	(27.5)	(43.4)	(59.8)	1,782	465	3,725	(62.4)	(29.8)	(79.3)
West	228,527	1,289	(0.6)	858	191	240	(18.6)	(66.6)	(81.8)	528	75	686	(53.2)	(41.0)	(87.6)
U.S. dependent areas	26,744	415	(1.6)	362	36	17	(4.1)	(87.2)	(91.0)	361	10	44	(10.6)	(87.0)	(97.3)
Target population (not required for persons who test negative in health care settings)															
Men who have sex with men, injection drug use	2,616	101	(3.9)	74	16	11	(10.9)	(73.3)	(82.2)	58	11	32	(31.7)	(57.4)	(84.1)
Men who have sex with men	91,806	3,556	(3.9)	2,162	711	683	(19.2)	(60.8)	(75.3)	1,674	340	1,542	(43.4)	(47.1)	(83.1)
Transgender and injection drug use	178	7	(3.9)	2	0	5	(71.4)	(28.6)	(100.0)	1	0	6	(85.7)	(14.3)	(100.0)
Transgender	6,275	73	(1.2)	42	11	20	(27.4)	(57.5)	(79.2)	31	4	38	(52.1)	(42.5)	(88.6)
Injection drug use	36,574	147	(0.4)	73	38	36	(24.5)	(49.7)	(65.8)	52	13	82	(55.8)	(35.4)	(80.0)
Heterosexual males	386,300	1,609	(0.4)	843	359	407	(25.3)	(52.4)	(70.1)	665	164	780	(48.5)	(41.3)	(80.2)
Heterosexual females	648,818	1,458	(0.2)	809	286	363	(24.9)	(55.5)	(73.9)	644	134	680	(46.6)	(44.2)	(82.8)
Not asked/no risk/missing/invalid	1,124,934	3,043	(0.3)	1,149	1,019	875	(28.7)	(37.8)	(53.0)	510	150	2,383	(78.3)	(16.8)	(77.3)
Rapid test used in testing event															
Yes	1,142,004	6,314	(0.6)	3,557	1,437	1,320	(20.9)	(56.3)	(71.2)	2,418	623	3,273	(51.8)	(38.3)	(79.5)
No	1,145,931	3,674	(0.3)	1,597	1,003	1,074	(29.2)	(43.5)	(61.4)	1,217	193	2,264	(61.6)	(33.1)	(86.3)
Missing/invalid	9,566	6	(0.1)	0	0	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	2,297,501	9,994	(0.4)	5,154	2,440	2,400	(24.0)	(51.6)	(67.9)	3,635	816	5,543	(55.5)	(36.4)	(81.7)

^a Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Although this is a required reporting indicator for 2012, data for 18.5% of newly-identified HIV-positive persons identified in health care and correctional facilities in 2012 were reported using the previous version of the testing form. These data are represented as missing/invalid data.

Table 9. HIV testing and care continuum, including partner and HIV prevention services, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive persons tested in health care and correctional facilities from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

Demographic characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Age at test (years)																		
<13	5	7	0	(0.0)	(41.7)	(41.7)	3	7	2	(16.7)	(25.0)	(30.0)	4	7	1	(8.3)	(33.3)	(36.4)
13–19	282	48	56	(14.5)	(73.1)	(85.5)	149	65	172	(44.6)	(38.6)	(69.6)	195	64	127	(32.9)	(50.5)	(75.3)
20–29	2,657	483	717	(18.6)	(68.9)	(84.6)	1,417	687	1,753	(45.4)	(36.7)	(67.3)	2,075	689	1,093	(28.3)	(53.8)	(75.1)
30–39	1,592	357	505	(20.6)	(64.9)	(81.7)	845	506	1,103	(44.9)	(34.4)	(62.5)	1,303	478	673	(27.4)	(53.1)	(73.2)
40–49	1,170	315	383	(20.5)	(62.6)	(78.8)	643	428	797	(42.7)	(34.4)	(60.0)	980	382	506	(27.1)	(52.5)	(72.0)
50+	853	249	282	(20.4)	(61.6)	(77.4)	468	339	577	(41.7)	(33.8)	(58.0)	731	279	374	(27.0)	(52.8)	(72.4)
Missing/invalid	22	5	6	(18.2)	(66.7)	(81.5)	14	9	10	(30.3)	(42.4)	(60.9)	16	7	10	(30.3)	(48.5)	(69.6)
Gender																		
Male	5,002	1,099	1,485	(19.6)	(65.9)	(82.0)	2,708	1,530	3,348	(44.1)	(35.7)	(63.9)	4,133	1,449	2,004	(26.4)	(54.5)	(74.0)
Female	1,411	345	453	(20.5)	(63.9)	(80.4)	748	472	989	(44.8)	(33.9)	(61.3)	1,096	389	724	(32.8)	(49.6)	(73.8)
Other	60	1	0	(0.0)	(98.4)	(98.4)	52	8	1	(1.6)	(85.2)	(86.7)	7	45	9	(14.8)	(11.5)	(13.5)
Declined/ not asked	5	4	0	(0.0)	(55.6)	(55.6)	2	4	3	(33.3)	(22.2)	(33.3)	5	3	1	(11.1)	(55.6)	(62.5)
Missing/invalid	47	2	0	(0.0)	(95.9)	(95.9)	14	3	32	(65.3)	(28.6)	(82.4)	12	5	32	(65.3)	(24.5)	(70.6)
Race/ethnicity																		
White	1,312	262	398	(20.2)	(66.5)	(83.4)	679	390	903	(45.8)	(34.4)	(63.5)	1,119	390	463	(23.5)	(56.7)	(74.2)
Black or African American	3,559	865	1,064	(19.4)	(64.9)	(80.4)	1,851	1,144	2,493	(45.4)	(33.7)	(61.8)	2,795	1,017	1,676	(30.5)	(50.9)	(73.3)
Hispanic or Latino	1,383	192	359	(18.6)	(71.5)	(87.8)	879	326	729	(37.7)	(45.4)	(72.9)	1,166	338	430	(22.2)	(60.3)	(77.5)
Asian	80	15	25	(20.8)	(66.7)	(84.2)	29	32	59	(49.2)	(24.2)	(47.5)	72	23	25	(20.8)	(60.0)	(75.8)
American Indian or Alaska Native	38	8	1	(2.1)	(80.9)	(82.6)	18	12	17	(36.2)	(38.3)	(60.0)	27	13	7	(14.9)	(57.4)	(67.5)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	13	2	3	(16.7)	(72.2)	(86.7)	8	2	8	(44.4)	(44.4)	(80.0)	10	3	5	(27.8)	(55.6)	(76.9)
Multi-race	53	4	3	(5.0)	(88.3)	(93.0)	31	10	19	(31.7)	(51.7)	(75.6)	38	15	7	(11.7)	(63.3)	(71.7)

Demographic characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Declined	61	16	19	(19.8)	(63.5)	(79.2)	12	19	65	(67.7)	(12.5)	(38.7)	9	6	81	(84.4)	(9.4)	(60.0)
Don't know/not asked	76	100	77	(30.4)	(30.0)	(43.2)	32	106	115	(45.5)	(12.6)	(23.2)	67	101	85	(33.6)	(26.5)	(39.9)
Missing/invalid	6	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	0	5	(83.3)	(16.7)	(100.0)
Region																		
Northeast	872	374	194	(13.5)	(60.6)	(70.0)	268	454	718	(49.9)	(18.6)	(37.1)	799	341	300	(20.8)	(55.5)	(70.1)
Midwest	708	66	104	(11.8)	(80.6)	(91.5)	408	88	382	(43.5)	(46.5)	(82.3)	630	89	159	(18.1)	(71.8)	(87.6)
South	3,624	924	1,424	(23.8)	(60.7)	(79.7)	2,069	1,208	2,695	(45.1)	(34.6)	(63.1)	2,690	1,115	2,167	(36.3)	(45.0)	(70.7)
West	980	83	226	(17.5)	(76.0)	(92.2)	412	264	613	(47.6)	(32.0)	(60.9)	858	274	157	(12.2)	(66.6)	(75.8)
U.S. dependent areas	397	17	1	(0.2)	(95.7)	(95.9)	382	27	6	(1.4)	(92.0)	(93.4)	327	87	1	(0.2)	(78.8)	(79.0)
Target population (not required for persons who test negative in health care settings)																		
Men who have sex with men, injection drug use	78	11	12	(11.9)	(77.2)	(87.6)	45	23	33	(32.7)	(44.6)	(66.2)	59	28	14	(13.9)	(58.4)	(67.8)
Men who have sex with men	2,869	402	285	(8.0)	(80.7)	(87.7)	1,679	643	1,234	(34.7)	(47.2)	(72.3)	2,348	610	598	(16.8)	(66.0)	(79.4)
Transgender and injection drug use	6	0	1	(14.3)	(85.7)	(100.0)	0	1	6	(85.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	4	0	3	(42.9)	(57.1)	(100.0)
Transgender	50	13	10	(13.7)	(68.5)	(79.4)	15	23	35	(47.9)	(20.5)	(39.5)	47	15	11	(15.1)	(64.4)	(75.8)
Injection drug use	89	26	32	(21.8)	(60.5)	(77.4)	45	36	66	(44.9)	(30.6)	(55.6)	81	21	45	(30.6)	(55.1)	(79.4)
Heterosexual males	1,147	196	266	(16.5)	(71.3)	(85.4)	630	304	675	(42.0)	(39.2)	(67.5)	902	264	443	(27.5)	(56.1)	(77.4)
Heterosexual females	1,082	191	185	(12.7)	(74.2)	(85.0)	602	282	574	(39.4)	(41.3)	(68.1)	843	230	385	(26.4)	(57.8)	(78.6)
Not asked/no risk/missing/invalid	1,260	625	1,158	(38.1)	(41.4)	(66.8)	523	729	1,791	(58.9)	(16.9)	(41.8)	1020	738	1,285	(42.2)	(33.5)	(58.0)

Demographic characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing/invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	4,420	877	1,017	(16.1)	(70.0)	(83.4)	2,364	1,287	2,663	(42.2)	(37.4)	(64.7)	3,699	1,197	1,418	(22.5)	(58.6)	(75.6)
No	2,155	587	932	(25.4)	(58.7)	(78.6)	1,172	754	1,748	(47.6)	(31.9)	(60.9)	1,605	709	1,360	(37.0)	(43.7)	(69.4)
Missing/invalid	6	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	0	3	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	0	0	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	6,581	1,464	1,949	(19.5)	(65.8)	(81.8)	3,539	2,041	4,414	(44.2)	(35.4)	(63.4)	5,304	1,906	2,784	(27.9)	(53.1)	(73.6)

^a Interview for partner services was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Therefore, these data are represented as missing/invalid data.

Table 10. HIV testing and care continuum, including HIV positivity and linkage to care, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive persons tested in non-health care facilities from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

Demographic characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Age at test (years)															
<13	1,355	6	(0.4)	2	1	3	(50.0)	(33.3)	(66.7)	2	0	4	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)
13–19	85,347	220	(0.3)	114	51	55	(25.0)	(51.8)	(69.1)	77	19	124	(56.4)	(35.0)	(80.2)
20–29	386,744	2,852	(0.7)	1,455	694	703	(24.6)	(51.0)	(67.7)	997	196	1,659	(58.2)	(35.0)	(83.6)
30–39	223,743	1,627	(0.7)	891	399	337	(20.7)	(54.8)	(69.1)	598	87	942	(57.9)	(36.8)	(87.3)
40–49	153,769	1,341	(0.9)	666	362	313	(23.3)	(49.7)	(64.8)	488	105	748	(55.8)	(36.4)	(82.3)
50+	127,960	912	(0.7)	412	306	194	(21.3)	(45.2)	(57.4)	315	98	499	(54.7)	(34.5)	(76.3)
Missing/invalid	6,693	18	(0.3)	7	4	7	(38.9)	(38.9)	(63.6)	4	1	13	(72.2)	(22.2)	(80.0)
Gender															
Male	585,297	5,744	(1.0)	2,962	1,467	1,315	(22.9)	(51.6)	(66.9)	2,075	405	3,264	(56.8)	(36.1)	(83.7)
Female	391,825	1,092	(0.3)	518	312	262	(24.0)	(47.4)	(62.4)	356	91	645	(59.1)	(32.6)	(79.6)
Other	81	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Declined/not asked	799	4	(0.5)	1	3	0	(0.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	1	1	2	(50.0)	(25.0)	(50.0)
Missing/invalid	2,312	10	(0.4)	7	1	2	(20.0)	(70.0)	(87.5)	6	0	4	(40.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)
Race/ethnicity															
White	276,908	1,551	(0.6)	845	404	302	(19.5)	(54.5)	(67.7)	600	83	868	(56.0)	(38.7)	(87.8)
Black or African American	408,307	3,392	(0.8)	1,547	939	906	(26.7)	(45.6)	(62.2)	1,121	277	1,994	(58.8)	(33.0)	(80.2)
Hispanic or Latino	221,224	1,561	(0.7)	923	347	291	(18.6)	(59.1)	(72.7)	624	99	838	(53.7)	(40.0)	(86.3)
Asian	21,660	116	(0.5)	65	31	20	(17.2)	(56.0)	(67.7)	51	13	52	(44.8)	(44.0)	(79.7)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7,888	40	(0.5)	11	17	12	(30.0)	(27.5)	(39.3)	6	3	31	(77.5)	(15.0)	(66.7)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3,684	23	(0.6)	13	6	4	(17.4)	(56.5)	(68.4)	9	1	13	(56.5)	(39.1)	(90.0)
Multi-race	9,974	89	(0.9)	50	24	15	(16.9)	(56.2)	(67.6)	35	5	49	(55.1)	(39.3)	(87.5)
Declined	13,580	91	(0.7)	53	28	10	(11.0)	(58.2)	(65.4)	8	21	62	(68.1)	(8.8)	(27.6)

Demographic characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positive	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Don't know/not asked	15,543	81	(0.5)	40	21	20	(24.7)	(49.4)	(65.6)	27	4	50	(61.7)	(33.3)	(87.1)
Missing/invalid	6,843	32	(0.5)	0	0	32	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	32	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Region															
Northeast	230,191	1,070	(0.5)	637	222	211	(19.7)	(59.5)	(74.2)	494	98	478	(44.7)	(46.2)	(83.4)
Midwest	71,537	606	(0.8)	284	118	204	(33.7)	(46.9)	(70.6)	254	65	287	(47.4)	(41.9)	(79.6)
South	536,004	4,048	(0.8)	1,872	1,163	1,013	(25.0)	(46.2)	(61.7)	1,219	287	2,542	(62.8)	(30.1)	(80.9)
West	137,615	1,182	(0.9)	718	286	178	(15.1)	(60.7)	(71.5)	481	48	653	(55.2)	(40.7)	(90.9)
U.S. dependent areas	10,264	70	(0.7)	36	28	6	(8.6)	(51.4)	(56.3)	33	8	29	(41.4)	(47.1)	(80.5)
Target population (not required for persons who test negative in health care settings)															
Men who have sex with men and injection drug use	3,758	135	(3.6)	67	37	31	(23.0)	(49.6)	(64.4)	47	12	76	(56.3)	(34.8)	(79.7)
Men who have sex with men	142,935	3,688	(2.6)	2,047	876	765	(20.7)	(55.5)	(70.0)	1,550	232	1,906	(51.7)	(42.0)	(87.0)
Transgender and injection drug use	337	9	(2.7)	5	2	2	(22.2)	(55.6)	(71.4)	3	1	5	(55.6)	(33.3)	(75.0)
Transgender	4,960	117	(2.4)	54	32	31	(26.5)	(46.2)	(62.8)	40	8	69	(59.0)	(34.2)	(83.3)
Injection drug use	39,761	225	(0.6)	72	91	62	(27.6)	(32.0)	(44.2)	59	34	132	(58.7)	(26.2)	(63.4)
Heterosexual males	223,204	948	(0.4)	424	286	238	(25.1)	(44.7)	(59.7)	310	112	526	(55.5)	(32.7)	(73.5)
Heterosexual females	228,295	741	(0.3)	363	208	170	(22.9)	(49.0)	(63.6)	260	69	412	(55.6)	(35.1)	(79.0)
Not asked/no risk/missing/invalid	342,361	1,113	(0.3)	515	285	313	(28.1)	(46.3)	(64.4)	212	38	863	(77.5)	(19.0)	(84.8)
Rapid test used in testing event															
Yes	713,197	5,617	(0.8)	3,056	1,401	1,160	(20.7)	(54.4)	(68.6)	2,164	400	3,053	(54.4)	(38.5)	(84.4)
No	272,313	1,359	(0.5)	491	416	452	(33.3)	(36.1)	(54.1)	317	106	936	(68.9)	(23.3)	(74.9)
Missing/invalid	101	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	985,611	6,976	(0.7)	3,547	1,817	1,612	(23.1)	(50.8)	(66.1)	2,481	506	3,989	(57.2)	(35.6)	(83.1)

^a Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Although this is a required reporting indicator for 2012, data for 11.4% of newly identified HIV-positive persons identified in non-health care facilities in 2012 were reported using the previous version of the testing form. Therefore, these data are represented as missing/invalid data.

Table 11. HIV testing and care continuum, including partner and HIV prevention services, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive persons tested in non-health care facilities from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

Demographic characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Age at test (years)																		
<13	4	1	1	(16.7)	(66.7)	(80.0)	1	1	4	(66.7)	(16.7)	(50.0)	3	0	3	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
13–19	140	34	46	(20.9)	(63.6)	(80.5)	76	53	91	(41.4)	(34.5)	(58.9)	119	27	74	(33.6)	(54.1)	(81.5)
20–29	1,937	398	517	(18.1)	(67.9)	(83.0)	946	589	1,317	(46.2)	(33.2)	(61.6)	1,498	461	893	(31.3)	(52.5)	(76.5)
30–39	1,072	258	297	(18.3)	(65.9)	(80.6)	521	384	722	(44.4)	(32.0)	(57.6)	844	298	485	(29.8)	(51.9)	(73.9)
40–49	873	232	236	(17.6)	(65.1)	(79.0)	403	361	577	(43.0)	(30.1)	(52.7)	677	212	452	(33.7)	(50.5)	(76.2)
50+	536	213	163	(17.9)	(58.8)	(71.6)	285	310	317	(34.8)	(31.3)	(47.9)	413	180	319	(35.0)	(45.3)	(69.6)
Missing/invalid	12	3	3	(16.7)	(66.7)	(80.0)	10	4	4	(22.2)	(55.6)	(71.4)	7	6	5	(27.8)	(38.9)	(53.8)
Gender																		
Male	3,845	886	1,013	(17.6)	(66.9)	(81.3)	1,850	1,340	2,554	(44.5)	(32.2)	(58.0)	3,005	961	1,778	(31.0)	(52.3)	(75.8)
Female	636	228	228	(20.9)	(58.2)	(73.6)	354	331	407	(37.3)	(32.4)	(51.7)	475	194	423	(38.7)	(43.5)	(71.0)
Declined/not asked	2	2	0	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	1	3	0	(0.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	3	1	0	(0.0)	(75.0)	(75.0)
Missing/invalid	10	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	8	0	2	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	8	1	1	(10.0)	(80.0)	(88.9)
Race/ethnicity																		
White	1,064	239	248	(16.0)	(68.6)	(81.7)	555	372	624	(40.2)	(35.8)	(59.9)	901	307	343	(22.1)	(58.1)	(74.6)
Black or African American	2,197	602	593	(17.5)	(64.8)	(78.5)	1,091	846	1,455	(42.9)	(32.2)	(56.3)	1,615	557	1,220	(36.0)	(47.6)	(74.4)
Hispanic or Latino	1,012	197	352	(22.5)	(64.8)	(83.7)	503	350	708	(45.4)	(32.2)	(59.0)	842	243	476	(30.5)	(53.9)	(77.6)
Asian	80	16	20	(17.2)	(69.0)	(83.3)	21	29	66	(56.9)	(18.1)	(42.0)	67	20	29	(25.0)	(57.8)	(77.0)
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	9	6	(15.0)	(62.5)	(73.5)	10	11	19	(47.5)	(25.0)	(47.6)	21	8	11	(27.5)	(52.5)	(72.4)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	15	2	6	(26.1)	(65.2)	(88.2)	6	3	14	(60.9)	(26.1)	(66.7)	13	4	6	(26.1)	(56.5)	(76.5)
Multi-race	65	13	11	(12.4)	(73.0)	(83.3)	35	19	35	(39.3)	(39.3)	(64.8)	48	20	21	(23.6)	(53.9)	(70.6)
Declined	48	38	5	(5.5)	(52.7)	(55.8)	3	42	46	(50.5)	(3.3)	(6.7)	25	4	62	(68.1)	(27.5)	(86.2)
Don't know/not asked	36	23	22	(27.2)	(44.4)	(61.0)	18	30	33	(40.7)	(22.2)	(37.5)	29	21	31	(38.3)	(35.8)	(58.0)

Demographic characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Missing/invalid	32	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	32	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	32	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Region																		
Northeast	540	331	199	(18.6)	(50.5)	(62.0)	172	396	502	(46.9)	(16.1)	(30.3)	544	258	268	(25.0)	(50.8)	(67.8)
Midwest	445	77	84	(13.9)	(73.4)	(85.2)	255	110	241	(39.8)	(42.1)	(69.9)	403	105	98	(16.2)	(66.5)	(79.3)
South	2,633	588	827	(20.4)	(65.0)	(81.7)	1,536	930	1,582	(39.1)	(37.9)	(62.3)	1,826	621	1,601	(39.6)	(45.1)	(74.6)
West	921	111	150	(12.7)	(77.9)	(89.2)	250	233	699	(59.1)	(21.2)	(51.8)	740	181	261	(22.1)	(62.6)	(80.3)
U.S. dependent areas	35	32	3	(4.3)	(50.0)	(52.2)	29	33	8	(11.4)	(41.4)	(46.8)	48	19	3	(4.3)	(68.6)	(71.6)
Target population (not required for persons who test negative in health care settings)																		
Men who have sex with men and injection drug use	89	21	25	(18.5)	(65.9)	(80.9)	40	38	57	(42.2)	(29.6)	(51.3)	77	23	35	(25.9)	(57.0)	(77.0)
Men who have sex with men	2,775	510	403	(10.9)	(75.2)	(84.5)	1,360	820	1,508	(40.9)	(36.9)	(62.4)	2,257	631	800	(21.7)	(61.2)	(78.2)
Transgender and injection drug use	6	1	2	(22.2)	(66.7)	(85.7)	1	2	6	(66.7)	(11.1)	(33.3)	6	2	1	(11.1)	(66.7)	(75.0)
Transgender	75	22	20	(17.1)	(64.1)	(77.3)	28	26	63	(53.8)	(23.9)	(51.9)	64	25	28	(23.9)	(54.7)	(71.9)
Injection drug use	102	66	57	(25.3)	(45.3)	(60.7)	51	101	73	(32.4)	(22.7)	(33.6)	103	39	83	(36.9)	(45.8)	(72.5)
Heterosexual males	639	203	106	(11.2)	(67.4)	(75.9)	327	276	345	(36.4)	(34.5)	(54.2)	433	156	359	(37.9)	(45.7)	(73.5)
Heterosexual females	491	149	101	(13.6)	(66.3)	(76.7)	270	225	246	(33.2)	(36.4)	(54.5)	358	139	244	(32.9)	(48.3)	(72.0)
Not asked/no risk/missing/invalid	397	167	549	(49.3)	(35.7)	(70.4)	165	214	734	(65.9)	(14.8)	(43.5)	263	169	679	(61.0)	(23.6)	(60.6)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	3,736	887	994	(17.7)	(66.5)	(80.8)	1,820	1,368	2,429	(43.2)	(32.4)	(57.1)	3,127	991	1,499	(26.7)	(55.7)	(75.9)
No	838	252	269	(19.8)	(61.7)	(76.9)	422	334	603	(44.4)	(31.1)	(55.8)	434	193	732	(53.9)	(31.9)	(69.2)
Total	4,574	1,139	1,263	(18.1)	(65.6)	(80.1)	2,242	1,702	3,032	(43.5)	(32.1)	(56.8)	3,561	1,184	2,231	(32.0)	(51.0)	(75.0)

^aInterview for partner services was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Therefore, these data are represented as missing/invalid data.

Table 12. HIV testing and care continuum, including HIV positivity and linkage to care, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

Demographic characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Age at test (years)															
<13	199	6	(3.0)	3	1	2	(33.3)	(50.0)	(75.0)	3	1	2	(33.3)	(50.0)	(75.0)
13–19	13,704	300	(2.2)	177	61	62	(20.7)	(59.0)	(74.4)	142	28	130	(43.3)	(47.3)	(83.5)
20–29	106,668	3,885	(3.6)	2,195	870	820	(21.1)	(56.5)	(71.6)	1,635	347	1,903	(49.0)	(42.1)	(82.5)
30–39	55,015	1,783	(3.2)	1,095	377	311	(17.4)	(61.4)	(74.4)	829	120	834	(46.8)	(46.5)	(87.4)
40–49	36,876	1,028	(2.8)	604	222	202	(19.6)	(58.8)	(73.1)	507	61	460	(44.7)	(49.3)	(89.3)
50+	27,361	469	(1.7)	273	106	90	(19.2)	(58.2)	(72.0)	212	37	220	(46.9)	(45.2)	(85.1)
Missing/invalid	1,340	10	(0.7)	4	3	3	(30.0)	(40.0)	(57.1)	2	1	7	(70.0)	(20.0)	(66.7)
Race/ethnicity															
White	108,246	1,986	(1.8)	1,185	423	378	(19.0)	(59.7)	(73.7)	934	120	932	(46.9)	(47.0)	(88.6)
Black or African American	55,979	3,206	(5.7)	1,681	755	770	(24.0)	(52.4)	(69.0)	1,286	306	1,614	(50.3)	(40.1)	(80.8)
Hispanic or Latino	54,110	1,817	(3.4)	1,219	347	251	(13.8)	(67.1)	(77.8)	932	112	773	(42.5)	(51.3)	(89.3)
Asian	9,763	145	(1.5)	85	31	29	(20.0)	(58.6)	(73.3)	66	14	65	(44.8)	(45.5)	(82.5)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,340	48	(3.6)	22	16	10	(20.8)	(45.8)	(57.9)	14	7	27	(56.3)	(29.2)	(66.7)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1,247	29	(2.3)	17	7	5	(17.2)	(58.6)	(70.8)	13	2	14	(48.3)	(44.8)	(86.7)
Multi-race	3,976	92	(2.3)	59	18	15	(16.3)	(64.1)	(76.6)	47	7	38	(41.3)	(51.1)	(87.0)
Declined	3,176	86	(2.7)	48	33	5	(5.8)	(55.8)	(59.3)	13	25	48	(55.8)	(15.1)	(34.2)
Don't know/not asked	3,091	57	(1.8)	35	10	12	(21.1)	(61.4)	(77.8)	25	2	30	(52.6)	(43.9)	(92.6)
Missing/invalid	235	15	(6.4)	0	0	15	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	15	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Region															
Northeast	37,158	1,087	(2.9)	777	170	140	(12.9)	(71.5)	(82.0)	586	102	399	(36.7)	(53.9)	(85.2)
Midwest	36,005	932	(2.6)	487	174	271	(29.1)	(52.3)	(73.7)	401	104	427	(45.8)	(43.0)	(79.4)
South	93,650	3,777	(4.0)	1,931	946	900	(23.8)	(51.1)	(67.1)	1,465	300	2,012	(53.3)	(38.8)	(83.0)

Demographic characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
West	70,632	1,459	(2.1)	969	317	173	(11.9)	(66.4)	(75.3)	694	83	682	(46.7)	(47.6)	(89.3)
U.S. dependent areas	3,718	226	(6.1)	187	33	6	(2.7)	(82.7)	(85.0)	184	6	36	(15.9)	(81.4)	(96.8)
Testing site type															
Health care facilities includes correctional facility clinics	94,422	3,657	(3.9)	2,236	727	694	(19.0)	(61.1)	(75.5)	1,732	351	1,574	(43.0)	(47.4)	(83.1)
Non-health care facilities	146,693	3,823	(2.6)	2,114	913	796	(20.8)	(55.3)	(69.8)	1,597	244	1,982	(51.8)	(41.8)	(86.7)
Missing/invalid	48	1	(2.1)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Rapid test used in testing event															
Yes	203,517	5,893	(2.9)	3,520	1,330	1,043	(17.7)	(59.7)	(72.6)	2,637	492	2,764	(46.9)	(44.7)	(84.3)
No	37,624	1,587	(4.2)	831	310	446	(28.1)	(52.4)	(72.8)	693	103	791	(49.8)	(43.7)	(87.1)
Missing/invalid	22	1	(4.5)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	241,163	7,481	(3.1)	4,351	1,640	1,490	(19.9)	(58.2)	(72.6)	3,330	595	3,556	(47.5)	(44.5)	(84.8)

^a Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Although this is a required reporting indicator for 2012, data for 12.3% of newly identified HIV-positive MSM in 2012 were reported using the previous version of the testing form. Therefore, these data are represented as missing/invalid data.

Table 13. HIV testing and care continuum, including partner and HIV prevention services, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive MSM from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

Demographic characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Age at test (years)																		
<13	3	2	1	(16.7)	(50.0)	(60.0)	2	2	2	(33.3)	(33.3)	(50.0)	2	2	2	(33.3)	(33.3)	(50.0)
13–19	244	37	19	(6.3)	(81.3)	(86.8)	149	52	99	(33.0)	(49.7)	(74.1)	196	50	54	(18.0)	(65.3)	(79.7)
20–29	3,031	487	367	(9.4)	(78.0)	(86.2)	1,653	742	1,490	(38.4)	(42.5)	(69.0)	2,447	631	807	(20.8)	(63.0)	(79.5)
30–39	1,368	244	171	(9.6)	(76.7)	(84.9)	730	397	656	(36.8)	(40.9)	(64.8)	1,135	346	302	(16.9)	(63.7)	(76.6)
40–49	807	107	114	(11.1)	(78.5)	(88.3)	401	213	414	(40.3)	(39.0)	(65.3)	650	172	206	(20.0)	(63.2)	(79.1)
50+	351	66	52	(11.1)	(74.8)	(84.2)	184	117	168	(35.8)	(39.2)	(61.1)	305	90	74	(15.8)	(65.0)	(77.2)
Missing/invalid	7	2	1	(10.0)	(70.0)	(77.8)	5	2	3	(30.0)	(50.0)	(71.4)	6	2	2	(20.0)	(60.0)	(75.0)
Race/ethnicity																		
White	1,587	219	180	(9.1)	(79.9)	(87.9)	875	398	713	(35.9)	(44.1)	(68.7)	1,346	364	276	(13.9)	(67.8)	(78.7)
Black or African American	2,441	444	321	(10.0)	(76.1)	(84.6)	1,276	628	1,302	(40.6)	(39.8)	(67.0)	1,951	519	736	(23.0)	(60.9)	(79.0)
Hispanic or Latino	1,436	207	174	(9.6)	(79.0)	(87.4)	833	380	604	(33.2)	(45.8)	(68.7)	1,188	338	291	(16.0)	(65.4)	(77.9)
Asian	110	20	15	(10.3)	(75.9)	(84.6)	35	42	68	(46.9)	(24.1)	(45.5)	95	26	24	(16.6)	(65.5)	(78.5)
American Indian or Alaska Native	38	7	3	(6.3)	(79.2)	(84.4)	20	10	18	(37.5)	(41.7)	(66.7)	28	11	9	(18.8)	(58.3)	(71.8)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	23	2	4	(13.8)	(79.3)	(92.0)	11	3	15	(51.7)	(37.9)	(78.6)	21	5	3	(10.3)	(72.4)	(80.8)
Multi-race	78	8	6	(6.5)	(84.8)	(90.7)	51	16	25	(27.2)	(55.4)	(76.1)	55	20	17	(18.5)	(59.8)	(73.3)
Declined	51	24	11	(12.8)	(59.3)	(68.0)	8	29	49	(57.0)	(9.3)	(21.6)	23	2	61	(70.9)	(26.7)	(92.0)
Don't know/not asked	32	14	11	(19.3)	(56.1)	(69.6)	15	19	23	(40.4)	(26.3)	(44.1)	33	8	16	(28.1)	(57.9)	(80.5)
Missing/invalid	15	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	15	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	0	14	(93.3)	(6.7)	(100.0)
Region																		
Northeast	721	275	91	(8.4)	(66.3)	(72.4)	207	341	539	(49.6)	(19.0)	(37.8)	682	219	186	(17.1)	(62.7)	(75.7)
Midwest	771	77	84	(9.0)	(82.7)	(90.9)	464	114	354	(38.0)	(49.8)	(80.3)	703	108	121	(13.0)	(75.4)	(86.7)
South	2,947	429	401	(10.6)	(78.0)	(87.3)	1,806	721	1,250	(33.1)	(47.8)	(71.5)	2,228	622	927	(24.5)	(59.0)	(78.2)

Demographic characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
West	1,180	131	148	(10.1)	(80.9)	(90.0)	460	314	685	(46.9)	(31.5)	(59.4)	954	293	212	(14.5)	(65.4)	(76.5)
U.S. dependent areas	192	33	1	(0.4)	(85.0)	(85.3)	187	35	4	(1.8)	(82.7)	(84.2)	174	51	1	(0.4)	(77.0)	(77.3)
Testing site type																		
Health care facilities includes correctional facility clinics	2,947	413	297	(8.1)	(80.6)	(87.7)	1,724	666	1,267	(34.6)	(47.1)	(72.1)	2,407	638	612	(16.7)	(65.8)	(79.0)
Non-health care facilities	2,864	531	428	(11.2)	(74.9)	(84.4)	1,400	858	1,565	(40.9)	(36.6)	(62.0)	2,334	654	835	(21.8)	(61.1)	(78.1)
Missing/invalid	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	4,546	785	562	(9.5)	(77.1)	(85.3)	2,387	1,259	2,247	(38.1)	(40.5)	(65.5)	3,851	1,045	997	(16.9)	(65.3)	(78.7)
No	1,264	160	163	(10.3)	(79.6)	(88.8)	737	266	584	(36.8)	(46.4)	(73.5)	890	248	449	(28.3)	(56.1)	(78.2)
Missing/invalid	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	5,811	945	725	(9.7)	(77.7)	(86.0)	3,124	1,525	2,832	(37.9)	(41.8)	(67.2)	4,741	1,293	1,447	(19.3)	(63.4)	(78.6)

^a Interview for partner services was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Therefore, these data are represented as missing/invalid data.

Table 14. HIV testing and care continuum, including HIV positivity and linkage to care, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive heterosexual females from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

Demographic characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Age at test (years)															
<13	642	3	(0.5)	1	1	1	(33.3)	(33.3)	(50.0)	0	0	3	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
13–19	109,158	93	(0.1)	41	21	31	(33.3)	(44.1)	(66.1)	34	7	52	(55.9)	(36.6)	(82.9)
20–29	414,545	586	(0.1)	294	126	166	(28.3)	(50.2)	(70.0)	218	48	320	(54.6)	(37.2)	(82.0)
30–39	194,886	545	(0.3)	291	120	134	(24.6)	(53.4)	(70.8)	221	45	279	(51.2)	(40.6)	(83.1)
40–49	98,204	583	(0.6)	312	138	133	(22.8)	(53.5)	(69.3)	239	64	280	(48.0)	(41.0)	(78.9)
50+	56,103	379	(0.7)	226	87	66	(17.4)	(59.6)	(72.2)	185	38	156	(41.2)	(48.8)	(83.0)
Missing/invalid	3,899	13	(0.3)	7	2	4	(30.8)	(53.8)	(77.8)	7	1	5	(38.5)	(53.8)	(87.5)
Race/ethnicity															
White	246,638	265	(0.1)	120	69	76	(28.7)	(45.3)	(63.5)	97	25	143	(54.0)	(36.6)	(79.5)
Black or African American	408,328	1,508	(0.4)	771	340	397	(26.3)	(51.1)	(69.4)	580	139	789	(52.3)	(38.5)	(80.7)
Hispanic or Latino	170,646	331	(0.2)	229	59	43	(13.0)	(69.2)	(79.5)	202	25	104	(31.4)	(61.0)	(89.0)
Asian	11,476	10	(0.1)	7	3	0	(0.0)	(70.0)	(70.0)	6	0	4	(40.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)
American Indian or Alaska Native	5,140	5	(0.1)	1	3	1	(20.0)	(20.0)	(25.0)	1	1	3	(60.0)	(20.0)	(50.0)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1,650	1	(0.1)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Multi-race	7,333	15	(0.2)	8	6	1	(6.7)	(53.3)	(57.1)	7	4	4	(26.7)	(46.7)	(63.6)
Declined	14,180	30	(0.2)	22	7	1	(3.3)	(73.3)	(75.9)	2	7	21	(70.0)	(6.7)	(22.2)
Don't know/not asked	8,096	29	(0.4)	13	8	8	(27.6)	(44.8)	(61.9)	8	2	19	(65.5)	(27.6)	(80.0)
Missing/invalid	3,950	8	(0.2)	0	0	8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Region															
Northeast	105,214	366	(0.3)	222	94	50	(13.7)	(60.7)	(70.3)	174	50	142	(38.8)	(47.5)	(77.7)
Midwest	70,571	145	(0.2)	67	28	50	(34.5)	(46.2)	(70.5)	55	16	74	(51.0)	(37.9)	(77.5)
South	636,619	1,462	(0.2)	712	343	407	(27.8)	(48.7)	(67.5)	530	128	804	(55.0)	(36.3)	(80.5)

Demographic characteristics	HIV testing events			Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe						Linkage to HIV medical care in 90 days ^a					
	All testing events	New positive tests	(New positive %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Linked	Not linked	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
West	51,218	121	(0.2)	79	22	20	(16.5)	(65.3)	(78.2)	53	6	62	(51.2)	(43.8)	(89.8)
U.S. dependent areas	13,815	108	(0.8)	92	8	8	(7.4)	(85.2)	(92.0)	92	3	13	(12.0)	(85.2)	(96.8)
Testing site type															
Health care facilities including correctional facility clinics	648,818	1,458	(0.2)	809	286	363	(24.9)	(55.5)	(73.9)	644	134	680	(46.6)	(44.2)	(82.8)
Non-health care facilities	228,295	741	(0.3)	363	208	170	(22.9)	(49.0)	(63.6)	260	69	412	(55.6)	(35.1)	(79.0)
Other facilities	1	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Missing/invalid	323	3	(0.9)	0	1	2	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	3	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rapid test used in testing event															
Yes	416,818	1,488	(0.4)	817	361	310	(20.8)	(54.9)	(69.4)	600	153	735	(49.4)	(40.3)	(79.7)
No	460,401	714	(0.2)	355	134	225	(31.5)	(49.7)	(72.6)	304	50	360	(50.4)	(42.6)	(85.9)
Missing/invalid	218	0	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	877,437	2,202	(0.3)	1,172	495	535	(24.3)	(53.2)	(70.3)	904	203	1,095	(49.7)	(41.1)	(81.7)

^a Linkage to HIV medical care within 90 days was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Although this is a required reporting indicator for 2012, data for 19.7% of newly identified HIV-positive heterosexual females in 2012 were reported using the previous version of the testing form. Therefore, these data are represented as missing/invalid data.

Table 15. HIV testing and care continuum, including partner and HIV prevention services, by demographic characteristics of newly identified HIV-positive heterosexual females from 59 health department jurisdictions providing test-level data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2012.

Demographic characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
Age at test (years)																		
<13	1	2	0	(0.0)	(33.3)	(33.3)	1	2	0	(0.0)	(33.3)	(33.3)	1	2	0	(0.0)	(33.3)	(33.3)
13–19	67	11	15	(16.1)	(72.0)	(85.9)	32	21	40	(43.0)	(34.4)	(60.4)	51	8	34	(36.6)	(54.8)	(86.4)
20–29	438	67	81	(13.8)	(74.7)	(86.7)	222	116	248	(42.3)	(37.9)	(65.7)	301	97	188	(32.1)	(51.4)	(75.6)
30–39	395	72	78	(14.3)	(72.5)	(84.6)	220	112	213	(39.1)	(40.4)	(66.3)	297	92	156	(28.6)	(54.5)	(76.3)
40–49	396	115	72	(12.3)	(67.9)	(77.5)	229	153	201	(34.5)	(39.3)	(59.9)	320	99	164	(28.1)	(54.9)	(76.4)
50+	267	73	39	(10.3)	(70.4)	(78.5)	162	101	116	(30.6)	(42.7)	(61.6)	222	72	85	(22.4)	(58.6)	(75.5)
Missing/invalid	11	1	1	(7.7)	(84.6)	(91.7)	6	3	4	(30.8)	(46.2)	(66.7)	9	0	4	(30.8)	(69.2)	(100.0)
Race/ethnicity																		
White	196	40	29	(10.9)	(74.0)	(83.1)	99	60	106	(40.0)	(37.4)	(62.3)	134	49	82	(30.9)	(50.6)	(73.2)
Black or African American	1,060	230	218	(14.5)	(70.3)	(82.2)	570	343	595	(39.5)	(37.8)	(62.4)	824	235	449	(29.8)	(54.6)	(77.8)
Hispanic or Latino	248	51	32	(9.7)	(74.9)	(82.9)	180	80	71	(21.5)	(54.4)	(69.2)	211	69	51	(15.4)	(63.7)	(75.4)
Asian	9	1	0	(0.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	3	4	3	(30.0)	(30.0)	(42.9)	7	3	0	(0.0)	(70.0)	(70.0)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	3	0	(0.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	0	4	1	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	2	0	3	(60.0)	(40.0)	(100.0)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	1	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Multi-race	14	1	0	(0.0)	(93.3)	(93.3)	10	2	3	(20.0)	(66.7)	(83.3)	9	6	0	(0.0)	(60.0)	(60.0)
Declined	20	8	2	(6.7)	(66.7)	(71.4)	2	8	20	(66.7)	(6.7)	(20.0)	3	1	26	(86.7)	(10.0)	(75.0)
Don't know/not asked	17	7	5	(17.2)	(58.6)	(70.8)	8	7	14	(48.3)	(27.6)	(53.3)	11	6	12	(41.4)	(37.9)	(64.7)
Missing/invalid	8	0	0	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	0	8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	0	8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Region																		
Northeast	196	131	39	(10.7)	(53.6)	(59.9)	51	152	163	(44.5)	(13.9)	(25.1)	193	103	70	(19.1)	(52.7)	(65.2)
Midwest	103	18	24	(16.6)	(71.0)	(85.1)	49	23	73	(50.3)	(33.8)	(68.1)	82	28	35	(24.1)	(56.6)	(74.5)

Demographic characteristics	Referred to partner services						Interview for partner services ^a						Referred to HIV prevention services					
	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)	Referred	Not referred	Missing /invalid	(Missing /invalid %)	(Minimum indicator %)	(Maximum indicator %)
South	1,087	173	202	(13.8)	(74.4)	(86.3)	638	286	538	(36.8)	(43.6)	(69.0)	772	187	503	(34.4)	(52.8)	(80.5)
West	86	15	20	(16.5)	(71.1)	(85.1)	36	41	44	(36.4)	(29.8)	(46.8)	71	28	22	(18.2)	(58.7)	(71.7)
U.S. dependent areas	103	4	1	(0.9)	(95.4)	(96.3)	98	6	4	(3.7)	(90.7)	(94.2)	83	24	1	(0.9)	(76.9)	(77.6)
Testing site type																		
Health care facilities includes correctional facility clinics	1,082	191	185	(12.7)	(74.2)	(85.0)	602	282	574	(39.4)	(41.3)	(68.1)	843	230	385	(26.4)	(57.8)	(78.6)
Non-health care facilities	491	149	101	(13.6)	(66.3)	(76.7)	270	225	246	(33.2)	(36.4)	(54.5)	358	139	244	(32.9)	(48.3)	(72.0)
Missing/invalid	2	1	0	(0.0)	(66.7)	(66.7)	0	1	2	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	1	2	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rapid test used in testing event																		
Yes	1,010	267	211	(14.2)	(67.9)	(79.1)	556	395	537	(36.1)	(37.4)	(58.5)	835	290	363	(24.4)	(56.1)	(74.2)
No	565	74	75	(10.5)	(79.1)	(88.4)	316	113	285	(39.9)	(44.3)	(73.7)	366	80	268	(37.5)	(51.3)	(82.1)
Total	1,575	341	286	(13.0)	(71.5)	(82.2)	872	508	822	(37.3)	(39.6)	(63.2)	1,201	370	631	(28.7)	(54.5)	(76.4)

^a Interview for partner services was not collected in the 2008-2011 version of the HIV testing form. Therefore, these data are represented as missing/invalid data.

Table 16. HIV testing and linkage to HIV medical care indicators in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2010-2012.

Demographic Characteristics	2010					2011					2012				
	HIV testing events	Newly identified HIV-positive testing events		Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe		HIV testing events	Newly identified HIV-positive testing events		Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe		HIV testing events	Newly identified HIV-positive testing events		Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe	
	No.	No.	(%)	Linked	Linkage % (Min-Max)	No.	No.	(%)	Linked	Linkage % (Min-Max)	No.	No.	(%)	Linked	Linkage % (Min-Max)
Age at test (years)															
<13	4,660	28	0.6	9	(32.1-90.0)	6,842	32	0.5	13	(40.6-72.2)	5,133	18	0.1	6	(33.3-54.5)
13–19	258,683	581	0.2	181	(31.2-67.3)	336,134	617	0.2	206	(33.4-64.4)	303,523	606	3.6	288	(47.5-66.7)
20–29	990,715	5,388	0.5	2,002	(37.2-70.7)	1,353,872	6,539	0.5	2,651	(40.5-70.2)	1,346,543	6,710	39.5	3,406	(50.8-67.5)
30–39	512,563	3,466	0.7	1,303	(37.6-71.4)	701,634	4,062	0.6	1,698	(41.8-72.7)	725,598	4,083	24.1	2,186	(53.5-68.9)
40–49	370,074	3,093	0.8	1,040	(33.6-69.1)	473,233	3,443	0.7	1,405	(40.8-70.5)	463,353	3,212	18.9	1,640	(51.1-66.8)
50+	299,982	2,163	0.7	770	(35.6-71.7)	400,901	2,328	0.6	904	(38.8-68.4)	423,382	2,296	13.5	1,152	(50.2-63.9)
Gender															
Male	1,245,987	11,431	0.9	4,160	(36.4-70.5)	1,593,617	13,372	0.8	5,535	(41.4-70.6)	1,574,184	13,333	78.5	6,954	(52.2-67.5)
Female	1,200,352	3,197	0.3	1,111	(34.8-71.3)	1,686,164	3,587	0.2	1,357	(37.8-71.1)	1,679,449	3,304	19.5	1,591	(48.2-65.9)
Other specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,740	61	0.4	31	(50.8-58.5)
Race/Ethnicity															
White	687,330	3,107	0.5	1,123	(36.1-69.3)	892,419	3,735	0.4	1,575	(42.2-72.0)	895,814	3,523	20.8	1,851	(52.5-67.1)
Black or African/American	1,101,021	8,169	0.7	2,640	(32.3-67.6)	1,470,077	9,217	0.6	3,340	(36.2-66.9)	1,444,796	8,884	52.3	4,138	(46.6-63.8)
Hispanic or Latino	520,787	2,793	0.5	1,304	(46.7-78.3)	683,241	3,427	0.5	1,761	(51.4-78.2)	686,757	3,497	20.6	2,219	(63.5-76.6)
Asian	38,198	163	0.4	67	(41.1-67.7)	54,411	202	0.4	105	(52.0-82.7)	62,832	236	1.4	133	(56.4-68.9)
American Indian or Alaska Native	12,188	59	0.5	13	(22.0-54.2)	16,500	55	0.3	16	(29.1-72.7)	16,566	87	0.5	33	(37.9-51.6)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	5,750	40	0.7	19	(47.5-73.1)	8,443	42	0.5	21	(50.0-77.8)	8,148	41	0.2	24	(58.5-75.0)
Multi-race	27,371	213	0.8	88	(41.3-84.6)	26,423	160	0.6	62	(38.8-70.5)	22,413	149	0.9	88	(59.1-69.8)

Demographic Characteristics	2010					2011					2012				
	HIV testing events	Newly identified HIV-positive testing events		Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe		HIV testing events	Newly identified HIV-positive testing events		Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe		HIV testing events	Newly identified HIV-positive testing events		Linkage to HIV medical care within any timeframe	
	No.	No.	(%)	Linked	Linkage % (Min-Max)	No.	No.	(%)	Linked	Linkage % (Min-Max)	No.	No.	(%)	Linked	Linkage % (Min-Max)
Testing site type															
Health care facilities including correctional facility clinics	1,843,686	8,642	0.5	3,260	(37.7-71.6)	2,424,918	9,910	0.4	4,036	(40.7-68.1)	2,297,501	9,994	58.9	5,154	(51.6-67.9)
Non-health care facilities	574,612	5,893	1.0	1,984	(33.7-69.2)	702,880	6,678	1.0	2,831	(42.4-75.0)	985,611	6,976	41.1	3,547	(50.8-66.1)
Other facilities	33,545	189	0.6	40	(21.2-55.6)	130,117	529	0.4	95	(18.0-60.1)	2	0	0.0	...	...
Total	2,459,019	14,793	0.6	5,314	(35.9-70.6)	3,299,690	17,222	0.5	6,992	(40.6-70.7)	3,287,024	16,976	0.5	8,702	(51.3-67.1)

Note: Only jurisdictions with test-level data are included in this table. 52 jurisdictions were included in 2010, 55 in 2011, and 59 in 2012.